A GUIDE

TO THE

INDIA OFFICE RECORDS,

1600–1858.

BY

WILLIAM FOSTER, C.I.E.,
Registrar and Superintendent of Records.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE INDIA OFFICE,
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INTRODUCTION.

"The records of the East India Company's governments in "India are probably the best historical materials in the world." So said James Grant Duff in his *History of the Mahrattas* (ed. 1826, vol. ii, p. 185) ; and his reasons for the statement are not far to seek. The distance separating the Company from its servants in the East, and the jealous care with which it supervised their actions, necessitated full explanations by correspondence : while the system of administration in the Company's settlements and territories, which from the first took the form of a Council, also favoured a full disclosure of the motives underlying every decision of importance. In its final development, proposals were largely made in written minutes, which often, in controverted questions, provoked equally argumentative minutes of dissent ; and these were entered at full length upon the records of the Council meetings (termed "Consultations" or "Proceedings"), transcripts of which were regularly sent home. In early days these were accompanied by separate volumes containing copies of all letters received or sent ; in later times such correspondence was either entered on the Consultations, or, in cases of special importance, transmitted as enclosures to dispatches. Since equally careful, though more concise, records were kept at home of the proceedings of the Court of Directors and of the various Committees into which it divided itself, it is obvious that, had the archives of the East India House survived in their entirety, we should now be in possession of full information regarding the transactions both at home and abroad. But during the greater part of the Company's existence little heed was paid to the value of its records for historical purposes, and the preservation of any particular series depended chiefly on its practical utility in relation to current work. Fortunately, in most cases this was sufficiently great to ensure the retention of those on which the student is likely to set chief store.

Naturally it was the seventeenth and early eighteenth century records which mostly suffered from neglect or deliberate destruction. In April 1682 mention is made in the Court Minutes of "old books and papers which are in a confused "manner layd in the upper garret of the [East India] House." Evidently no remedial measures were applied, for in January 1717 it was reported that one of the Surat Journals had been cut out of its covers and stolen, and that "great quantities of the "Company's packets and other papers were thrown on heaps in "the Back Warehouse" ; whereupon a Committee was

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appointed to select a place for the papers, and a proper officer to look after them. Nothing seems to have resulted, however; for in March 1720 the Court was once more "moved "to consider what was to be done with great numbers of papers, "packets, and old books, removed out of the Secretary's, "Accomptant's, and other offices of the House, and carryed into "the warehouse on the other side of the garden, where they "lye in the utmost confusion, and it is feared many of them "are destroyed." It was then ordered that the Secretary should take steps to have the documents sorted and put into a proper repository; and this was probably the origin of the Book Office mentioned in the next extract.

Fifty years passed, during which the inflow of records from India continued in ever increasing volume, while the rapid development of the Company's responsibilities in that country produced a corresponding expansion in the correspondence with the various Presidencies. In November 1769 an endeavour was made to relieve the Secretary of part of his burden, by establishing a separate branch of his department for such work, with Samuel Wilks at its head as "Examiner of the Indian Correspondence and Records"; and 16 months later steps were taken to place the Book Office on a proper footing. On 26 March 1771 the Committee of Correspondence reported as follows :—

"The Committee having considered of the present confused and disorderly state of the repository for the books, records, and accounts from the several Presidencies and factories in the East Indies, consisting of many thousand volumes, which are annually increasing, and that, in order to remedy the inconveniences, difficulties, and loss of time at present experienced in collecting and arranging the books, to which frequent recourse is necessary to be had, the Committee consider it a matter of essential consequence that a capable and experienced officer be appointed to have the care and custody of the said books, records, and papers, to arrange, number, and register them in proper catalogues; also to keep an account of the deliveries thereof to any person or persons, so that the same may be preserved from being lost or injured. And Mr. William Barnett being recommended as a proper person for this employ, the Committee offer it to the Court as their opinion that he be appointed Register and Keeper of the Indian Books, Records, Accounts, and other Papers deposited in the room usually called the Book Office, under such regulations, instructions, and directions as he shall from time to time receive from this Committee, at the salary of 100*l.* a year, to commence from this day."

This proposal was approved by the Court of Directors on the same day, and thus a Record Department came into existence at the East India House. The "Register and Keeper" was, however, a mere custodian of the collection, and his remuneration was evidently fixed on this basis. The next step was to

appoint someone of higher attainments to investigate the contents of the volumes, and this came about in the following manner :—

In April 1776 the Examiner's branch was made into a separate department, independent of the Secretary. After a long period of absence from ill-health, Samuel Wilks retired in April 1785, and was succeeded by Samuel Johnson (of the Secretary's Office), who had been acting as Examiner for the past three years.* This arrangement was evidently a disappointment for Wilks's son Thomas, who had been Assistant Examiner from the beginning of 1770; and, in May 1786, he and his two brothers, William Morton and Samuel Charles (who were clerks in the department), petitioned the Court for transfer to some other branch of the office, on the ground that Johnson's behaviour towards them was making their positions intolerable. Johnson, in reply, charged the three brothers with intriguing against him and obstructing the work of the department, and intimated that he would be glad to get rid of them. The authorities took time to consider the matter, and it was not until the following March that a decision was reached. Thomas Wilks had already suggested, when making his application, a plan of employment which would be agreeable to himself and, he thought, advantageous to the Company (*Miscellaneous Letters Received*, vol. 78, No. 214). This was, that he should take over the post of Register and Keeper of the Indian Books, the then Register (Matthew Wall, who had succeeded Barnett in 1776) being in future styled Deputy Register, though continuing his existing duties and receiving the same salary as before. Wilks himself was to make an investigation of the records from the earliest time, for the purpose of compiling statements of the origin of the Company's possessions, particulars of the grants of privileges, an account of the methods adopted from time to time for collecting the revenues, and similar information likely to be of use for Parliamentary and other purposes. He supported his proposals by instancing a case that had occurred in 1783, when it was decided, with reference to a Bill then under consideration in the House of Lords, to collect the grants under which the Company held its respective territories—a task which proved to be one of great difficulty, owing to the necessity of searching through long files of Consultations for the desired information. Wilks's arguments evidently impressed the Directors, who, on 23 March 1787, decided that he should be employed in the manner suggested (receiving his instructions from the Court or from the Secretary), but should confine his researches for the time being to the period anterior to 1765. His proposal that he should be given the title of Register, with authority over the Book Office, was ignored, and that branch

* Johnson's successors were: William McCulloch (1817), James Mill (1830), Thomas Love Peacock (1836). John Stuart Mill (1858).

went on as before. William Wilks was appointed to assist his brother, while Samuel Charles was transferred to another department.

Some of the results of Thomas Wilks's activities are still to be traced among the *Home Miscellaneous* and *Factory Miscellaneous* series. His position was evidently felt to be an anomalous one. In April 1788 the matter was reconsidered, and it was decided that the office of Register and Keeper of the Indian Books should be divided; that Thomas Wilks should henceforward be styled "Register," his duties remaining as before; and that Matthew Wall should continue the work of the Book Office, with the title of "Keeper."* On the death of Thomas Wilks in 1791, he was succeeded by his brother William Morton Wilks; and when the latter died, the post was filled (April 1795) by the promotion of his assistant, William Jackson. Up to that time the Register's office had evidently retained its independent position, for the Directors then decided that it should be placed "under the Examiner or the Secretary, as may be determined hereafter" (*Court Minutes*, 8 April 1795). So far as can be ascertained, no ruling was ever made on this point, and the "Register of Indian Records" continued to be the head of a small department of his own, engaged for the most part, it would seem, in cataloguing the miscellaneous seventeenth century records, which were evidently in its custody.† The first collection of *Original Correspondence* was probably put together in this department.

Meanwhile the investigation of the records for historical purposes was being pursued in a semi-official way by the well-known Robert Orme. After the appearance of the first volume of his *Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan*, the Directors (August 1769) encouraged him to continue his researches, and ordered their Secretary to give him access to any of their records that he might desire to consult; while in 1772 they voted him an annuity of 400*l.* for the same purpose. Orme availed himself extensively of the privilege granted to him, as may be seen from Mr. S. C. Hill's *Catalogue of the Orme MSS. in the India Office Library*; and many of the volumes in the *Factory* series have his neat initials affixed in pencil, to testify to his examination of their contents. In 1793 a complication arose. Henry Dundas, the President of the India Board, pressed the Company to appoint a regular Historiographer, in the person of his protégé, John Bruce; to which the Directors replied that

* Subsequently the old designation of "Register (altered later to the more modern form of 'Registrar') of the Book Office" was revived. In 1836 the Book Office appears in the *East India Register* as definitely attached to the Examiner's Department. Christopher Waud was then the Registrar, and he continued to hold the post until the end of the Company's rule.

† *See* a note on page 32 of vol. i of Robert Wissett's *Compendium of East Indian Affairs* (1802) and Bruce's *Annals*, *passim*.

virtually they already had such an officer, namely, Robert Orme. However, Dundas persisted; and as a compromise Orme was officially designated Historiographer (though without any other remuneration than the annuity already mentioned), while Bruce was promised the reversion of the post and was given 100*l.* a year in the meantime. Orme's death in 1801 left the office vacant, and Bruce was thereupon allowed rooms at the East India House and provided with clerical assistance for the compilation of his *Annals of the East India Company*, 1600–1708 (published in 1810). He had, however, no actual responsibility for the records, and his clerks merely made extracts from them, which Bruce worked up at home with the aid of his principal assistant.

Thus matters remained until March 1817, when Jackson applied for permission to retire, at the same time suggesting that his department should be abolished and its duties transferred either to the Historiographer or to the Librarian. The Directors, however, smarting under the loss of their exclusive privileges in the matter of trade with India, were busily engaged in pruning their establishments, and the Historiographer's office was one of those marked down for abolition. They therefore determined (March 1817) to transfer the duties both of the Historiographer and of the Register of Indian Records to the Librarian, Dr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Wilkins, who was given an increase of salary from 500*l.* to 700*l.*, and was allowed an additional clerk in respect of the extra work. Jackson and Bruce were both pensioned. In October 1817, Wilkins reported that he had assumed control of the Register's office and had taken over the records belonging to the department of the Historiographer.

In this manner was instituted what in 1821 we find described as the "Register Department of the Library," the work in which seems to have consisted mainly of making catalogues and indexes of, and extracts from, the early records which had been transferred from the "Indian Register Office."

It was in the Library that the revised catalogue of the *Original Correspondence* was compiled (about 1827–31). When exactly this function of the Librarian ceased has not been discovered; but apparently all active work upon the records came to an end with the retirement, in February 1835, of Peter Pratt, the clerk specially engaged for this duty. The death of Sir Charles Wilkins followed in May 1836, and on the appointment of his successor (Professor Wilson) no mention was made of any duties in connection with the records. As regards the documents themselves, since there is no trace of their having been transferred to the Book Office, it may be presumed that they remained in the Librarian's custody until 1858.

Apparently the contents of the Book Office were restricted to the later Consultations, ledgers, and other records received from India in volume form, while the correspondence remained in the departments of the Secretary and the Examiner (see *Home*

Miscellaneous, vol. 456E). This in time produced an inconvenient accumulation of records in both departments. At the end of September 1814, Thomas Fisher, an extra clerk in the Examiner's Department, was specially appointed "to arrange, "preserve, and produce when called for, the papers transmitted "annually from India, as well as those which are prepared in "the Examiner's Department, and to see that they are regularly "returned" (*Correspondence Minutes*, vol. 3, p. 811); and in March 1816, he was put upon the establishment with the title of "Searcher of the Records."* The special collections made by him were known later as *Fisher's Papers*. His post was abolished in April 1834, when its duties were merged into the general work of the Examiner's Department.

Thus far we have dealt only with the records of the East India Company. There is, however, another constituent of importance in the present collection, namely the documents which originally belonged to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, commonly called the India Board or Board of Control. This body, established in 1784 to supervise the East India Company in all its transactions other than commercial, rapidly accumulated a quantity of records. Some of these had come from the government department which had previously dealt with Indian affairs; others originated in the office itself, in the shape of minutes of the Board's proceedings, correspondence with other government departments, abstracts, memoranda, &c.; but the bulk consisted of documents and transcripts received from the East India House, thus duplicating the collections existing there. In July 1811, the Board appointed a "Librarian "and Keeper of the Papers," whose duty it was to take charge of such records as were not retained in the several departments, and to register and index them. Later (about 1838), his title was changed to "Register and Keeper of the Papers," though he appears to have remained responsible for the Library as well.

As a consequence of the India Act of 1858, the President of the Board of Control became the first Secretary of State for India in Council, and the two offices were amalgamated. Since the Board's office in Cannon Row was quite inadequate for his increased establishment, the Secretary of State took up his quarters at the East India House, though part of his staff and all the Board's records remained at Westminster. This arrangement was a provisional one, as the intention was to erect a new India Office in Whitehall, adjoining the new Foreign Office.

From the lists of the establishment that was now organised, we find that Waud retained his old place as Book Office Registrar, but was attached to a "Record and Statistical Department," which superseded the Statistical Department of

* Besides being something of an artist, Fisher was a zealous antiquary. For an account of his literary and other activities, the notice of him in the *Dictionary of National Biography* should be consulted.

the Company's days. Mr. Marmaduke Horuidge remained at the head of the department, though his designation was changed to that of "Searcher of Records and Statistical Reporter"; and he had for assistant Mr. Charles Campbell Prinsep. A start was at once made with the overhauling of the records, in preparation for the impending change of quarters. As early as December 1858, Waud obtained authority to sell as waste paper about 21 tons of tradesmen's bills, sale books, catalogues, appearance books, &c., that had been accumulating during the past thirty years; and in the following June nearly two tons of other documents were disposed of in the same way, as being no longer required. In February 1860 the Secretary of State (Sir Charles Wood) gave directions that all useless records, either in the Cannon Row office or in the East India House, should be got rid of, and Messrs. T. N. Waterfield (who was in charge of those in the former office), Fletcher (his assistant), and Waud were appointed a committee for that purpose. To this body Mr. Mark Napier, the chief clerk in the Correspondence Department, and Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Kaye, the Political Secretary, were subsequently added. On the recommendation of the Committee, over 300 tons were sold as waste paper. Much of this consisted of duplicates, arising from the fact, already mentioned, that the records at Cannon Row were largely copies of those in Leadenhall Street, and part at least of the remainder was made up of lists of packet, bundles of commercial accounts, newspapers, dividend warrants, and similar papers, the destruction of which was not open to objection. It is clear, however, that some series of real importance for historical purposes were discarded, the only criterion applied being the probability or otherwise of their being needed for official use; while others narrowly escaped a similar fate. It was even contemplated to destroy the Minutes of the India Board, but fortunately this proposal was dropped; while the records of the Court of Sadr Diwani were only saved by the interposition of Sir George Clerk, the Under Secretary of State, who suggested that it would be wise to ascertain first whether the original records were available at Calcutta.

The Committee appears to have finished its labours in the summer of 1860. Later in that year, as the well-known quarrel over the style in which the new Foreign and India Offices were to be built was still unsettled, the Secretary of State's establishment moved to temporary quarters in Victoria Street, Westminster, the freshly completed Westminster Palace Hotel having been rented for that purpose. The removal of the records from Leadenhall Street to these premises began on 1 September 1860, and was completed by the beginning of the new year. Such of the Cannon Row records as had survived appear to have been left there temporarily.

The present India Office was ready for occupation by the summer of 1867. The opportunity was taken to make a further reduction in the bulk of the records to be removed to the new

building. Mr. Hornidge submitted to the heads of the other departments lists of such papers as, in his opinion, "might be "destroyed, not only without inconvenience, but with very great "official advantage." The proposed reductions were of a sweeping character, but happily in many cases the departments objected, although once again the only consideration that was really taken into account was whether or not the documents were likely to be referred to for official purposes. The results of these discussions were then submitted to the Under Secretary of State (Mr. Herman Merivale), who sanctioned the destruction of those records with which the departments had agreed to dispense. The removal of the rest to their new quarters occupied from the middle of June to 20 September 1867. The records which had been left at Cannon Row were taken to the India Office in February 1868.*

In the spring of 1874 a re-organisation took place which involved the disappearance of the Record and Statistical Department (with the retirement of Mr. Hornidge) and the creation of a new "Statistics and Commerce Department," with the care of the records as a subordinate duty. The secretary of the new department was Mr. (afterwards Sir) Henry Waterfield, with Mr. C. C. Prinsep as his assistant. Under Mr. Waterfield's superintendence improvements were made in the record rooms; the unbound records were examined, and lists were drawn up which were of considerable assistance in their subsequent arrangement; while the valuable collection of seventeenth century documents, from which at a later date the *Factory* series was mainly formed was arranged and roughly catalogued by Dr. (afterwards Sir) George Birdwood, whose report on the subject is well-known.† It is not going too far to say that it was the interest aroused by his enthusiastic account of these neglected materials that brought about the reforms of 1884; and the work of classification and publication then undertaken by Mr. Danvers owed not a little of its success to the support and assistance of Sir George Birdwood. Another helper was Sir Henry Yule, who, during his tenure of office as a Member of Council (1875–89), made effective use of the seventeenth century records in his edition of *The Diary of William Hedges* (Hakluyt Society, 1888–89), and was ever ready to advocate the preservation and utilisation of the India Office archives.

In 1879 Mr. Waterfield became Financial Secretary in succession to Sir Thomas Seccombe; while the Revenue branch of the Judicial, Public and Revenue Department was transferred to the Statistics and Commerce Department, the new head of which was Mr. W. G. Pedder. The records remained under the

* These particulars are derived from *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. 722.

† Printed for official use in 1879, and reprinted for the same purpose (with additions) in 1890. The latter edition was reprinted and published by Messrs. Allen & Co. in 1891.

care of the latter department, but were placed under the special charge of Mr. Prinsep, who was now termed "Statistical Reporter and Superintendent of the Records." Thus matters remained until the beginning of 1884, when the custody of the records was made over to a new department, termed the "Registry and Records Department," which absorbed the existing Registry Department. The first to hold the combined office of Registrar and Superintendent of Records was Mr. Frederick Charles Danvers, who had been an assistant in the Revenue, Statistics and Commerce Department, and had suggested the new arrangement in September 1882.

Mr. Danvers entered upon his duties with great energy, and until his retirement in 1898 he was busily engaged in sorting, binding, and reporting upon the records in his charge. A report by him, dealing chiefly with the collections relating to Java and other countries outside India, was issued as a Parliamentary Paper [C. 5055] in 1887; and from this in the following year was prepared an edition for office use, containing an additional section on the China and Japan records. A similar report on the Persia and Persian Gulf records was printed for official purposes in 1891. During the remainder of Mr. Danvers's term of office he completed the sorting and binding of all the loose papers, acquired a number of useful transcripts from the Portuguese and Dutch archives (making several journeys to Lisbon and the Hague for the purpose), and commenced the compilation and printing of detailed press lists for each section of the records. At the time of his retirement, however, only two of these, viz., the *List of the Marine Records* (1896) and the *List of the Factory Records* (1897), had been actually printed.

Mr. Danvers's period of administration was also noteworthy for the start that was made with the publication of the early records. In 1886 the first volume of the Court Minutes of the East India Company was published at the cost of Mr. Henry Stevens, with an introduction by Sir George Birdwood; and this was followed, seven years later, by the issue of *The First Letter Book of the East India Company*, edited by Sir George Birdwood and Mr. William Foster. In 1896, upon Mr. Danvers's initiative, the first volume appeared of a verbatim edition (in modernised spelling) of the early portion of the *Original Correspondence* series, under the title of *Letters Received by the East India Company from its Servants in the East*. Of this series only two volumes (1602–13 and 1613–15) had been published at the time of Mr. Danvers's retirement.

Under his successor, Mr. (now Sir) Arthur N. Wollaston, the issue of the press lists was completed, as follows:—

Bengal Consultations, &c., 1704–1858 (1899).
Bengal Proceedings, &c., 1859–97 (1899).
Government of India Proceedings, &c., 1834–58 (1900).
Government of India Proceedings, &c., 1859–98 (1900).

Proceedings, &c., of the North-Western Provinces and other Minor Administrations, 1834–99 (1902).
Bombay Proceedings, &c., 1702–1900 (1902).
General Records, 1599–1879 (1902).
Madras Proceedings, &c., 1702–1900 (1904).

The ten press lists thus printed form the working lists of the present Record Department. Every volume in its custody (save certain duplicates) will be found in one or other of the lists, with (in most cases) an indication of its position on the shelves.

Under Mr. Wollaston, the series of *Letters Received* was continued by Mr. Foster down to a sixth volume (1617), which appeared in 1902. A fresh series was then started, under the title of *The English Factories in India*. In this, with a view to more rapid progress, abstracts were given in lieu of printing the documents in full, and the scope was restricted in the main to the settlements in India itself; but, on the other hand, documents in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and the Indian Record Offices were included. A companion series of calendars of the Court Minutes and other home papers (including documents in the Public Record Office) was also commenced, the text being compiled by Miss E. B. Sainsbury, and the introductions contributed by Mr. Foster. The series began with the year 1635, the earlier period having been dealt with in Mr. W. N. Sainsbury's *Calendars of State Papers, East Indies*, issued by the Public Record Office.* At the date of Mr. Wollaston's retirement (1907), one volume in each series had been issued. They are still in course of publication by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, and have reached 1654 in the one case and 1659 in the other.

The activities of the various Indian Record Offices, in the publication of press lists, calendars, &c., are described at the appropriate places in the text of this work.

The present handbook is largely a summary of the India Office press lists already mentioned, which were only printed for official use and hence are not generally available. Its scope, however, is in one way more restricted, since the press lists include records of later date than 1858. The arrangement too is different, the object being to meet the needs of students who are not familiar with the subject. For the same purpose a considerable amount of explanatory matter has been inserted, giving information regarding the contents of the various series; while, especially in the case of the Consultations of the Indian

* Though chiefly concerned with the documents in the Public Record Office itself, these calendars included both the Court Minutes and the *Original Correspondence* series of the India Office. They came to an end upon the appearance of a fifth volume in 1892. The first four volumes have been for some time out of print.

Governments, the genesis of each section is briefly recorded. In cases in which any series, or portion of a series, has been printed or calendared, a note has been made.

As the particulars given have been purposely condensed as far as possible, the handbook does not entirely obviate the necessity of referring to the press lists when using the records. For instance, if it is desired to consult the Court Minutes or the Despatches or the Consultations for any particular date, it will still be necessary to go to the relevant press list, in order to specify the volume required. Otherwise, if the year only is given, the Record Department may (in the case of Consultations) be put to the trouble of producing a dozen volumes when only one is really wanted. In order to facilitate the task of looking up the press lists, references have been inserted in the handbook whenever there is likely to be a difficulty in identifying the series by means of the index.

The records here dealt with are in the main those which are under the charge of the Registrar and Superintendent of Records; but references have been included to such series in the departments of the Political Secretary and of the Accountant-General as are similar in character or complementary to the Record Department files.

It will not escape notice that, while attention has been devoted mostly to the records relating directly to India, the collection itself (as will be seen from Section III.) makes a much wider appeal to historical students. Not only was the East India Company brought into contact with every country of Southern Asia, from Arabia to China and Japan, and with the islands in the Indian Ocean, including Madagascar, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and the Moluccas, but in Africa it had much to do with Egypt and the Cape Colony, to say nothing of the island of St. Helena and the early factories on the Gold Coast. Further, its relations with the Portuguese, the French, the Dutch, the Danes, and other European competitors in Eastern commerce bulk largely in its records, which also include many references to Australian and American trade with Asiatic countries.

Much information upon Indian topics, including copious extracts from the East India Company's records, will be found published in Parliamentary Papers. Detailed lists (with index) of those dealing with India issued between 1801 and 1907 were drawn up in the India Office and printed as a House of Commons paper (No. 89) in 1909; and a printed list of earlier documents of the same nature is available for reference. There are also several collections in the India Office Library which afford valuable information, such as the Mackenzie, the Orme, and the Philip Francis MSS. Catalogues of the first two of these collections have been published. It may further be mentioned that a large proportion of the India Office records are duplicated by those in various Record Offices in India, and it is sometimes

found that a document missing from the home files is still on record in its place of origin. Much has been done of late years to fill up gaps in the India Office series by obtaining transcripts from India, and this process is still going on. Press lists (which may be consulted at the India Office) are being issued by the Record Offices at Calcutta (both the Imperial and the local), Madras, Bombay, Lahore, and Nagpur.

Certain duplicates of documents in the *Factory* and *Home Miscellaneous* series in the India Office have not yet been put in order, and are not referred to in the text.

Access to such of the India Office records as are not regarded as still confidential is readily granted for purposes of historical research. Applications should be addressed to the Registrar and Superintendent of Records. For information from the ecclesiastical returns of baptisms, marriages, and burials it is necessary to apply to the Accountant-General.

The volumes dealt with in this little handbook are estimated to number about forty-eight thousand. To re-examine the whole of these was manifestly impossible, although as a matter of fact several hundreds of them have been specially consulted for the purpose; and it has been necessary therefore to depend largely on the press lists already compiled. This must be in part the excuse for any errors or omissions which may be discovered.

THE HOME ADMINISTRATIONS.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent dated 31 December, 1600, under the title of *The Governor and Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies.* A fresh charter was granted by her successor nine years later; a third was obtained in 1657 from Oliver Cromwell, and a fourth in 1661 from Charles II. These were followed by other royal grants and by Acts of Parliament confirming the Company's privileges.

The governing body of this first East India Company consisted of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and 24 "Committees"; and their proceedings, together with those at the General Courts, to which all members of the Company were summoned, are recorded in the *Court Minutes.* Down to 1657 the capital employed in the trade was raised by successive subscriptions under the names of "Stocks" or "Voyages," each of which was wound-up after a certain number of years. This resulted, as will be seen, in certain volumes of the Court Minutes (devoted to separate subscriptions) overlapping one another. The New General Stock, however, which was started in 1657, provided a permanent capital, which was increased from time to time, but never distributed like that of its predecessors.

In 1698, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, a charter was granted to a rival body, styled *The English Company Trading to the East Indies* (sometimes referred to as the New Company in contradistinction to the older body). This association was governed by 24 "Directors," who elected two of their number as Chairman and Deputy Chairman. In 1702 the competition between the two bodies was terminated by an agreement to amalgamate in seven years time, the trade being meanwhile controlled by a Court of Managers consisting of an equal number of delegates from each body. During this period, therefore, we have the minutes not only of the two Companies but also of the mixed body of Managers. The union was effected in 1709, the first meeting of the Court of Directors for the United Company being held on 23 March in that year; and from that time the official style was for a century and a quarter *The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies.* The shorter title of *The East India Company,* though used colloquially from an early date, was not legalised until the Act of 1833.

A concise account of the constitutional development of the Company, and of the various Acts of Parliament which during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries continued and finally

extinguished its powers, will be found in Sir Courtenay Ilbert's *Government of India*. As is well known, in 1813 the trade with India was thrown open to all British subjects, while twenty years later the same course was followed regarding the China trade, with the result that the East India Company ceased to transact any commercial business whatsoever. Finally, in 1858, the administration of India was transferred from the Company to the Crown, the change taking effect from 2 September of that year. The Company itself lingered on in a skeleton form until 1874, when all the stockholders were paid off, and the Company was dissolved.

Valuable information about the system of administration is contained in *An Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company*, published in 1826 by Peter Auber (Secretary, 1829-36). See also *The Administration of the East India Company*, by Sir John Kaye (1853).

COURT MINUTES.

The following is a synopsis of the series, which includes, it will be seen, various volumes not strictly conforming to its title, though sufficiently related to justify the arrangement. There are several gaps in the earlier part of the series :—

1. 22 Sept. 1599–10 Aug. 1603.
1A. 1600–19. "Miscellaneous Court Book."*
2. 31 Dec. 1606–26 Jan. 1610.
2A. 1 March 1611–4 May 1620. Fourth Voyage only.
3. — Dec. 1613–10 Nov. 1615.
4. 19 Sept. 1617–4 April 1620.
5. 4 July 1621–2 July 1622.
6–11. 2 July 1623–3 July 1629.
12. 2 July 1630–16 July 1631.
13–16. 4 July 1632–5 July 1637.
17–19. 5 July 1639–30 June 1646.
20. 1 July 1646–2 July 1650. First General Voyage and Fourth Joint Stock.
21. 3 July 1650–23 May 1663. Fourth Joint Stock.
22. 18 Aug. 1647–4 Jan. 1650. Second General Voyage.
23. 3 July 1650–7 April 1669. United Joint Stock.
24. 19 Oct. 1657–14 April 1665. New General Stock.
24A. Index to vol. 24.
25–40. 14 April 1665–22 March 1709. Old Company.
25A. 1666–1680. Committee Minutes, Accounts, &c.
37A. 7 Sept. 1698–20 June 1699. New Company.

* This is a collection of copies of commissions, letters, and other documents of importance referred to in the Court Minutes. It was printed verbatim in 1893 under the title of *The First Letter Book of the East Indi Company*, edited by Sir George Birdwood, assisted by Mr. William Foster.

39A. 21 July 1704–8 Jan. 1708. New Company.
41, 42. 31 July 1702–23 April 1708. Court of Managers.*
43. { 1 May 1708–18 March 1709. Court of Managers.
 { 23 March 1709–17 April 1710. United Company.
43A. 1706–1708. Papers relating to the Union.
44–191. 18 April 1710–1 Sept. 1858. United Company.

With these should be mentioned a broken series of *Court Minutes: Rough Notes*, containing copies and extracts (a few from volumes missing in the general series). They are in six volumes, viz. :—17 Oct. 1621–23 Dec. 1657, 25 April 1690–25 April 1694, 8 Nov. 1700–30 Nov. 1705 (Old Company), 17 Nov. 1702 to 25 May 1709 (Court of Managers, two vols.), and 19 April 1709–5 April 1715.

With the exception of vol. 2A and the opening portion of vol. 3 (both later additions to the series), the Court Minutes were summarized down to 1634 in the *Calendars of State Papers: East Indies*, prepared by the late Mr. W. N. Sainsbury, and issued by the Public Record Office in five volumes, between 1862 and 1892. As mentioned in the introduction, the work has been continued by his daughter, Miss E. B. Sainsbury, in the series entitled *The Court Minutes, &c. of the East India Company*, published by the Clarendon Press, the latest volume issued being that for 1655–59. In addition, the first volume of the Court Minutes has been printed in extenso by Mr. Henry Stevens, with an introduction by Sir George Birdwood, under the title of *The Dawn of British Trade to the East Indies* (1886).

Most of the volumes of the Court Minutes contain an index, though as regards the earlier volumes this is generally meagre, and the published calendars form a safer guide. There are two separate series of general indexes, the one extending from 1790 to 1827, and the other from 1813 to 1858. The usefulness of the latter is somewhat impaired by the fact that the indexes were compiled from a distinct set of the Court Minutes not now extant (probably a set which belonged to the Board of Control, and was destroyed in 1860); but a key placed in each volume from No. 11 (1818) enables reference to be made without much difficulty.

A series entitled *Appendix to Court Minutes* contains copies of Dissents from resolutions of the Court of Directors. It fills ten volumes, from 1807 to 1858. There is also a volume containing a list of Dissents, 1764–1858, with an index. The original Dissents were destroyed in 1860.

The proceedings at the "General Courts" (*i.e.*, the assemblies of the whole body of members) are recorded in the same series as the Court Minutes down to April 1833, after

* Duplicates of the Minutes of the Court of Managers from 31 July 1702 to 19 March 1708 are preserved in a separate series. *See also* the series of "Court Minutes: Rough Notes," vols. 4 and 5, as mentioned above.

which date the record contains only the proceedings of the Court of Directors. There is, however, a separate record under the title of *General Court Minutes*—a series which begins in 1702 and is continuous to 1858. The first twelve volumes (to September 1818) include indexes to their contents. There is a separate index (in two volumes) to the whole series, and another index to the election of Directors, 1702–1846.

Printed accounts of some of the debates at General Courts will be found in the India Office Library.

COMMITTEES.

Much of the detailed work of administration was performed by the Committees into which the governing body divided itself. To these, in later days, most matters coming before the Court of Directors were referred, in some cases for examination and report, in others for final disposal. One of them—the Secret Committee—was entrusted with special powers by the Act of 1784 and subsequent legislation, and these could not be varied by the Directors; but the others derived their powers from the Court, and could be altered or suppressed as circumstances seemed to require. An account of the various Committees existing in 1826, and of their respective duties, will be found in Auber's *Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company*. The most important Committees at that time, apart from the Committee of Secrecy, were (1) the Correspondence, (2) the Shipping, and (3) the Buying and Warehouses Committee. All three came to an end when the Company's trade was terminated by the Act of 1833; and in April 1834 the Directors decided to establish three new Committees, viz. (1) Finance and Home, (2) Political and Military, (3) Revenue, Judicial and Legislative. These continued in existence until the end.

The following records of the proceedings of Committees have been preserved:—*

COMMITTEE OF SECRECY.†

MINUTES.

1778–1858 (6 vols.) These are in the Political Department.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

REFERENCES.

1704–1833 (13 vols., two of them indexed). These volumes contain lists of papers submitted to the Committee. There are gaps for 1705–15, 1749–54 and 1757–83.

* Accounts of the proceedings of Committees are sometimes found in the early *Court Minutes*. (*See also* vol. 25A of that series.)

† The regular appointment of a Committee of Secrecy began with a resolution of the Court of Directors of 27 March 1778; though, according to Auber, several Secret Committees had been nominated from time to time from 1748 onwards.

MINUTES.

1784–1834 (17 vols.). There is a separate index (to all but the first three) in 14 volumes, of which No. 11 (1828–30) is missing.

REPORTS.

1719–1834 (67 vols.). There are gaps for 1820–21 and 1823–25. Most of the volumes have indexes.

MEMORANDA.

1700–1858 (55 vols.).

These include draft minutes, papers, &c., relating to matters considered by the Correspondence Committee down to 1834 (when it came to an end). The last three volumes (1833–58) contain documents and Committee recommendations submitted to the Court. The earlier volumes comprise also accounts of the proceedings of other Committees, notes from correspondence received from India, drafts of replies, proceedings at General Courts, lists of factors' securities, &c.

COMMITTEE OF SHIPPING.

The extant records of the proceedings of this Committee are now for the most part included among the *Marine Miscellaneous*, as follows:—

MINUTES.*

May 1685–Dec. 1686 (vol. 27, part 1).
Jan. 1780–Sept. 1809 (vols. 530–4).†
1802–15 (extracts only) (vol. 26).
Nov. 1803–April 1804 (vol. 27, part 2).
April 1813–April 1817 (vols. 28–31).
April 1818–April 1834 (vols. 32–47).

Vols. 28–40 are indexed, and there is a special index for 1832 (vol. 48).

The Minutes and Reports of the Committee of Shipping prior to 1813 were recommended for destruction in 1860.

In the same series will be found:—

- Notes on subjects dealt with by the Marine and Shipping Committees, 1782–85 (vol. 23, indexed).
- Minutes of Special Committee on Commercial and Shipping Affairs, 1813–14 (vol. 25).
- Minutes of Committee of Correspondence on Marine Matters, 1824–35 (vols. 52–55, indexed).

* The series of *Correspondence Memoranda* includes many notes of the proceedings of the Committee of Shipping from 1700 onwards.

† These are printed volumes, containing extracts (both of the Committee and the Court Minutes) relating to ships tendered for the service of the Company. There are indexes to the series for the years 1780-96 and 1796-1809 respectively (vols. 530A and 532A).

On the dissolution of the Committee of Shipping, marine matters were for a time dealt with by the Examiner's Department, under the superintendence of the Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative Committee; but in December 1837 the business was transferred to a new Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, under the Finance and Home Committee [q.v.] To this period belong the following volumes of the *Marine Miscellaneous* series :—

Minutes of the Court of Directors or of Committees relating to marine affairs, Oct. 1837–Aug. 1858 (vols. 56–68, indexed).

Court Minutes and papers on the same subject, 1844–59 (vol. 71).

COMMITTEE OF LAW SUITS.

The Minutes of this Committee for 1704–9 and 1711–12, together with Court's references to it for 1704–9, and some earlier papers of a similar nature, will be found in vol. 23 of the *Home Miscellaneous* series. The remaining minutes have apparently been destroyed.

SECRET COMMERCIAL COMMITTEE.

MINUTES.

1815–24 (1 vol.).

Including draft despatches approved. This volume is in the Political Department.

FINANCE AND HOME COMMITTEE.

The sphere of this Committee, as laid down in 1834, included all financial correspondence with India; the management of the Indian Debt; correspondence with Government Departments on financial subjects; bills of exchange on or from India and China, and remittances from those countries; the provision for dividends; the audit of the Indian and home accounts; all matters connected with the home establishment, including the superintendence of the treasury; the East India College; any questions regarding China; the cognizance of law suits; and any applications from civil servants regarding pay, furlough, rank, &c. As already mentioned, correspondence on marine matters came under its superintendence from 1837.

MINUTES.

1834–59 (51 vols.).

There is a gap between April and October 1856. A separate index is available in 47 volumes, of which that for April–

REPORTS.

1834–59 (47 vols.).

REPORTS (MARINE BRANCH).

1837–1862 (17 vols., indexed).

POLITICAL AND MILITARY COMMITTEE.

This Committee dealt with political and military correspondence with India; questions relating to the army, military buildings, &c.; military stores for India; applications from military and medical officers and chaplains; matters of recruiting and transport; the Military Seminary; appointment of officers and chaplains; prize money; and soldiers' remittances.

MINUTES.

1834–59 (26 vols., with separate indexes to vols. 1 and 3).

The Political Department has two volumes of extracts from the Minutes on political subjects, 1836–58.

REPORTS.

1–10.	1819–35 (indexed).
11–16.	Missing.
17–27.	1850–59.
28.	Index for 1847–52.
29.	Index for 1853–57.
30.	List for 1854–58.
31.	List for 1858–59.

Down to April 1834 these are really reports of the Correspondence Committee on military subjects, while the remaining reports (of the Political and Military Committee) appear to deal only with military matters. For details, *see* p. 158 of the *List of General Records*.

REVENUE, JUDICIAL, AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The functions of this Committee included all correspondence with India in those departments and also in the Public, Separate, Ecclesiastical, and Marine departments; all correspondence with the Board of Control in regard to draft despatches; and personal claims arising out of any of the said departments.

REFERENCES.

MINUTES.

1834–59 (11 vols., partially indexed).

REPORTS.

1834–50 (2 vols.).
1857–59 (2 vols.).

The last two volumes are indexed.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

1826–60 (13 vols.).

For a detailed list, *see* p. 242 of the *List of General Records.*

COLLEGE COMMITTEE.

A college (generally known as Haileybury College from its location) was established by the Company in 1805 for the education of persons intended for its civil service. The college was closed at the end of 1857.

REFERENCES.

1806–56 (70 vols.).

This series practically continues that of "Writers' Petitions" (for which, *see under* "Personal: Indian Civil Establishments") and there is one index (2 vols.) to both.

MINUTES AND REPORTS.

1804–34 (12 vols.).

The first 10 volumes are indexed. From 1826 the series includes letters addressed to the Committee.

For details, *see* pp. 88–9 of the *List of General Records.* A series of *Proceedings of the Court of Directors relative to Haileybury College,* 1804–21, may here be mentioned.

MILITARY SEMINARY COMMITTEE.

This Committee looked after the Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe, established in 1809. From 1834 the subject was dealt with by the Political and Military Committee.

REPORTS.

1809–59 (18 vols., indexed).

The volumes contain also draft paragraphs to India regarding appointments of cadets.

For details, *see* pp. 184–5 of the *List of General Records.* The "Minutes" (1809–34) and "References" (1809–17) appear to have been destroyed in 1860. An index to the Minutes for 1809–11 has survived among the *Miscellaneous Cadet Books;* also the *Seminary Committee Warrant Book* for 1832–56.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A.—HOME LETTERS RECEIVED.

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS RECEIVED.

1701–1858 (195 volumes, indexed to 1827).

This collection is an amalgamation of two earlier series, viz., "Correspondence Papers" and "Court Miscellanies." There is a list of the latter series in four volumes (1817–59).

AUDITORS' REFERENCES.

1740–1835 (106 volumes, with a separate series of indexes in five volumes).

These letters refer almost exclusively to demands upon the Home Treasury. The collection probably belonged to the department of the Auditor of Home Accounts: hence its title.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

1834–58 (224 volumes, with a separate index in 22 volumes). The volumes are labelled "Finance Papers."

MILITARY HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

1830–58 (656 volumes).

Arranged in the order of the dates when disposed of; these dates can be ascertained by reference to the next series.

"MEMORANDA OF MILITARY REFERENCES."

1819–58 (42 volumes).

Abstracts of letters dealt with in the Military Department. They provide a key to the Military Home Correspondence.

MARINE BRANCH COLLECTIONS.

1838–58 (182 volumes).

These form vols. 74–255 of the *Marine Miscellaneous* series. *See also* vols. 72 and 324–8 of that series.

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS OF JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1837–66 (13 vols.).

These contain copies of letters received and sent, and also of enclosures. They are indexed, with the exception of the first.

See also under Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative Committee.

RAILWAY HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

1845–58 (21 vols.).

POLITICAL MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.*

1825–58 (2 vols., indexed).

GENERAL POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.*

1847–58 (2 vols.).

B.—HOME LETTERS SENT.

Copies of some early Home Letters Out will be found in the series of "Letter Books"; others (1668–75 and 1694–99) form vol. 36 of the *Home Miscellaneous* series.

MISCELLANIES.

A. 22 Dec. 1699–12 Feb. 1709 (Old Company).
1–112. 13 Jan. 1703–Sept. 1858.

These contain copies of letters out. Vols. A–48 have tables of contents and vols. 52, 56, and 58 have indexes. There is a separate index series, containing chronological lists from 1805 to 1815, and indexes from 1815 to 1858.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY COMMITTEE LETTER BOOKS.

1834–59 (5 vols., indexed, except the last).

These are copies of letters sent by direction of the Committee. See p. 159 of the *List of General Records*.

Copies of miscellaneous letters from the Military Department, 1841–59, form vol. 265 of the *Miscellaneous Military Records*.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE.

See under *Home Letters Received* (p. 9).

RAILWAY HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

1849–59 (3 vols.).

These contain only letters to Indian Railway Companies.

1856–58 (3 vols.).

MARINE LETTERS OUT.

1837–58 (24 vols.).

These form vols. 338–361 of the *Marine Miscellaneous* series.

* In the Political Department.

DEMI-OFFICIAL MARINE LETTERS OUT.

1838–66 (1 vol.).

This is vol. 373 of the *Marine Miscellaneous* series.

C.—LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA, &c.

Throughout the seventeenth century the letters to and from India dealt with topics as they arose, without observing any particular order. The first attempt to introduce a more systematic treatment was made in 1700, when the Directors, in a letter to Madras (20 November) grouped their remarks under certain heads (such as Shipping, Investments, Company's Servants, &c.), and ordered that the same arrangement should be followed in replying. This system was maintained for nearly three quarters of a century; though from the time of the French wars matters requiring special secrecy were dealt with in separate letters, apart from the "General" series, and thus a series of Secret Letters was developed. The next step was taken in 1772, when the Bengal Government started (3 November) a series of Revenue Letters; and thenceforward, as fresh departments were instituted, a corresponding series of letters was commenced. The principle of subdivision was carried a stage further in 1830, when Lord Ellenborough (then President of the Board of Control) arranged that the Indian Governments should divide their letters in the various departments into short separate ones, each devoted to a particular subject, and that the Directors should observe the same rule (*Public Despatch to Bengal*, 10 Feb. 1830). The system of numbering each series of letters was introduced at the same time.

"ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE."

1602–1712 (71 vols.).

This series contains letters received by the Company from all of its settlements. Down to the end of 1617 it has been printed verbatim in *Letters Received by the East India Company* (6 vols., 1896–1902). From 1618 abstracts of those letters originating in India (with some from Persia, &c.) are given in *The English Factories in India*, a series published by the Clarendon Press, which has now reached the year 1654*; while an abstract of every document down to 1634 will also be found in the *Calendars of State Papers: East Indies*, already mentioned on p. 3. A list of the O.C. Series to 1709, specifying each item, forms vols. 711–12 of the *Home Miscellaneous* series. The volumes are enumerated at p. 86 of the *List of Factory Records*.

There is a separate set of *O.C. Duplicates*, and another of *O.C. Triplicates*, both very incomplete (*see* p. 89 of the *List of*

* A volume dealing with the period 1655–60 is now in the press. See also *Miscellaneous Factory Records*, vols. 28–31.

Factory Records). A catalogue of these forms vol. 713 of the *Home Miscellaneous* series.

Copies of letters despatched to England from the various factories will often be found under those headings in the *Factory* series.

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BENGAL.

1. 3 Jan. 1709–9 Feb. 1742.

This contains merely a few letters. The rest exist only in the form of abstracts in the series mentioned below.

1A-126. 15 Oct. 1746–29 Dec. 1834.

These are the original signed letters in all departments. Besides the formal communications there are a number of letters from the various Governors-General, Members of Council, &c. The dates given are those of the letters, not of their receipt.

The series is not indexed; but this want is largely supplied by the various departmental series described below, which are mostly indexed.* A further resource is the modern index to the Despatches to Bengal, as the latter generally give exact references to the letters answered.

The enclosures to the letters received were kept apart and utilised in the collections to the draft despatches in reply. They can now only be found (from 1796) in those collections (*see* p. 36). Exceptions to this rule are noted under the "Military," "Financial" and "Ecclesiastical" Sections below.

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA† AND BENGAL.

1834–58 (131 vols.).

This series is a continuation of the last, and the same remarks apply.

ABSTRACTS OF LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE COROMANDEL COAST AND BAY OF BENGAL.

1703–60 (6 vols.).

ABSTRACTS OF LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BENGAL.

1–9. 1760–1822. All departments.
10–13. 1820–35. Public and Ecclesiastical only.

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1. 20 Oct. 1709–18 Jan. 1742 (incomplete).
1A–145. 27 Oct. 1760–24 Dec. 1858.

The same remarks apply as in the case of the letters from Bengal.

* These series were kept at the Board of Control, and hence were denominated "Board's Copies." They commence mostly in 1803.

† Here and in similar cases this term means the "Government of India."

For the period 1746–52, when Fort St. David was the seat of government, owing to the capture of Madras by the French, reference should be made to the *Fort St. David* series in the *Factory Records*.

ABSTRACTS OF LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1760–1816 (10 vols.).

For earlier years, *see* the Abstracts described under the last item but two.

LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.

1709–1858 (152 vols.).

The first three (1709–58) are very incomplete. The same remarks apply to this series as in the case of the letters from Bengal.

ABSTRACTS OF LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.

1703–33; 1751–1816 (10 vols.).

The two volumes entered in the press list (p. 32) as Nos. 8 and 9 are really Nos. 1 and 1A entered twice over.

SECRET LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BENGAL AND INDIA.*

There are two series of these. In some cases a letter is omitted from one but included in the other; or the original is in one series and a copy in the other. Each contains letters from Governors-General, &c. as well, and the contents are addressed mostly to the Secret Committee. For earlier secret letters, *see* the general series (p. 12), which also contains many not included in these two special series.

1778–1859 (43 vols., indexed from vol. 20).
1817–57 (17 vols., not indexed).

ABSTRACTS OF SECRET LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA.*

1844–58 (14 vols.).

SECRET LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.*

Addressed mostly to the Secret Committee. As in the case of Bengal, there are two series, mutually complementary. Some letters from Governors, &c. are included.

1784–1860 (8 vols.).
1798–1829 (5 vols., the first and last indexed).

There is a separate volume for 1840–54.

* In the Political Department.

ENCLOSURES TO SECRET LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.*

1779–1854 (10 vols.).

SECRET LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.*

Addressed mostly to the Secret Committee. Two series, supplementing each other. Some letters from Governors, &c., are included. The first series contains a few Political letters. In the second the year 1807 is not represented.

1781–1857 (20 vols., not indexed).
1798–1859 (34 vols., indexed).

ENCLOSURES TO SECRET LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.*

1802–58 (135 vols.).
Mutiny, 1857–59 (27 vols.).

ABSTRACTS OF SECRET LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.*

1856–59 (4 vols.).

ABSTRACTS OF SECRET, POLITICAL, AND FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED.*

Bengal, 1784–1829 (8 vols.).
Madras and Bombay, 1803–13 (1 vol.).

FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BENGAL.*

1805–25 (2 vols., including originals).

UNANSWERED FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA.†

1855–58 (2 vols., indexed).

POLITICAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BENGAL.†

1803–34 ("Board's Copies," 30 vols., a few indexed).

POLITICAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA.†

1834–58 ("Board's Copies," 34 vols.).
Vols. 3–34 have indexes.

* In the Political Department.
† Room 337.

ABSTRACTS OF POLITICAL AND FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BENGAL AND INDIA.*

1798–1858 (6 vols.).
Some secret letters are included.

POLITICAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1803–59 ("Board's Copies," 13 vols., the last 10 indexed).*
1837–56 (originals, 8 vols.).†

ABSTRACTS OF POLITICAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.‡

1798–1858 (1 vol.).

POLITICAL LETTERS AND ENCLOSURES RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.‡

1803–59 ("Board's Copies," 50 vols.).
Vols. 9–50 have indexes.

ENCLOSURES IN UNANSWERED POLITICAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.*

1854–59 (1 vol., indexed).

ABSTRACTS OF POLITICAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.‡

1801–58 (3 vols.).

POLITICAL LETTERS AND ENCLOSURES RECEIVED FROM AGRA PRESIDENCY.‡

1835–36 (originals, 1 vol.).
There is also a volume of copies without the enclosures.

INDEXES TO SECRET, POLITICAL, AND FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED.‡

For all Presidencies.
1784–98 (3 vols.).
1808–13 (4 vols.).

PUBLIC LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BENGAL AND INDIA.

1803–59 ("Board's Copies," 54 vols., indexed).

* Room 337.
† The first volume is in the Political Department; the rest are in Room 337.
‡ In the Political Department.

PUBLIC LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1803–59 ("Board's Copies," 35 vols., indexed).

An additional volume (1A) contains enclosures, 1803–09. For other years the enclosures are in some cases bound up with the letters.

See also under "Public and Ecclesiastical" (p. 18).

PUBLIC LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.

1803–58 ("Board's Copies," 41 vols., indexed).

JUDICIAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BENGAL.

1803–55 ("Board's Copies," 31 vols., indexed).

There is a gap for 1848–49.

JUDICIAL SECRETARY'S LETTERS FROM INDIA AND MADRAS.

1836–54 ("Board's Copies," 4 vols., the first two indexed).

JUDICIAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1804–56 ("Board's Copies," 22 vols., indexed).

JUDICIAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.

1805–58 ("Board's Copies," 21 vols., indexed).

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA.

1834–56 ("Board's Copies," 21 vols., indexed).

See p. 244 of the *List of General Records* (under "Judicial").

1858 (1 vol.).

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1857–58 (1 vol.).

REVENUE AND SEPARATE REVENUE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BENGAL AND INDIA.

1803–55 ("Board's Copies," 49 vols., indexed).

There is a register of Revenue and Separate Revenue Letters to and from all Presidencies, 1842–58; also one of Letters received from all Presidencies in those departments, 1841–64 (2 vols.).

"Separate Revenue" comprised Salt, Opium, and Customs.

REVENUE AND SEPARATE REVENUE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA.

1851–58 ("Board's Copies," 4 vols., indexed).

SEPARATE REVENUE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA.

1857–58 (copies, 1 vol.).

ABSTRACTS OF REVENUE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BENGAL AND INDIA.

1837–59 (5 vols.).

ABSTRACTS OF SEPARATE REVENUE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BENGAL AND INDIA.

1789–1859 (5 vols.).

REVENUE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1803–58 ("Board's Copies," 35 vols., indexed).

ABSTRACTS OF REVENUE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1798–1859 (5 vols.).

REVENUE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.

1803–58 ("Board's Copies," 36 vols., indexed).

There is a separate index for 1842–43.

ABSTRACTS OF REVENUE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.

1799–1859 (3 vols.).

MILITARY LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BENGAL AND INDIA.

1803–58 ("Board's Copies," 77 vols.).

These are indexed, with the exception of vols. 20–24 and 29–54. For registers and partial indexes, *see* p. 223 of the *List of General Records*.

MILITARY LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA.

Jan.–Dec. 1858 (2 vols.).

These are in original.

MILITARY LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1803–59 ("Board's Copies," 73 vols.).

These are indexed, except vols. 22–56. The enclosures are in some cases included. For registers and partial indexes, *see* p. 223 of the *List of General Records*.

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MILITARY LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.

1803–58 ("Board's Copies," 42 vols.).

These are indexed, except vols. 9–32. The enclosures are in some cases bound up with the letters. For registers and partial indexes, *see* pp. 224–5 of the *List of General Records*.

FINANCIAL LETTERS AND ENCLOSURES RECEIVED FROM BENGAL AND INDIA.

1807–58 ("Board's Copies," 178 vols., mostly indexed).

Some of the letters in the later vols. are signed.

Vol. 106 is an index for 1833–42.

FINANCIAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA.

There are two series, one of original letters without enclosures (1855–58, 8 vols.); the other of copies with enclosures (1854–58, 43 vols.).

In the latter series, vol. 6A consists of abstracts for 1855–57.

FINANCIAL LETTERS AND ENCLOSURES RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1833–58 (originals, 9 vols.).

1807–57 ("Board's Copies," 50 vols., indexed).

FINANCIAL LETTERS AND ENCLOSURES RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.

1850–56 (originals, 7 vols.).

Vol. 8 consists of abstracts for 1857–58.

1807–57 ("Board's Copies," 36 vols., mostly indexed).

ECCLESIASTICAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BENGAL AND INDIA.

1815–56 ("Board's Copies," 6 vols., mostly indexed).

In some cases the enclosures are included. For letters received in 1858, see *Home Department*.

ECCLESIASTICAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1816–56 ("Board's Copies," 5 vols., indexed).

In some cases the enclosures are included.

PUBLIC AND ECCLESIASTICAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1858 (originals, 1 vol.).

ECCLESIASTICAL LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.

1817–56 ("Board's Copies," 3 vols., indexed).

HOME DEPARTMENT LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA.

1858 (2 vols.).

See p. 226 of the *List of General Records*, under "Public and Ecclesiastical."

These letters deal with Judicial, Ecclesiastical, Post Office, and other topics.

MARINE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA.

1836–58 (8 vols.).

These form vols. 388–395 in the *Marine Miscellaneous* series. For indexes, *see* vols. 396–8 in that collection, and for abstracts for 1796–1806 and 1830–58 *see* vols. 386 and 387 of the same series. For earlier Marine letters, *see* under "Public."

MARINE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1837–58 (4 vols.).

These form vols. 440–3 of the *Marine Miscellaneous*. Indexes for 1855–58 form vol. 444, while vol. 439 contains abstracts for 1830–58.

MARINE LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.

1823–32; 1838–58 (9 vols.).

These form vols. 461 and 465–72 of the *Marine Miscellaneous* series, while vols. 462–4 are indexes. Abstracts for 1770–1817 and 1830–58 form vols. 503 and 460 of the same series, while vol. 461 contains a précis of the letters received for 1818–22.

RAILWAY LETTERS AND ENCLOSURES RECEIVED FROM BENGAL AND INDIA.

1845–58 (18 vols.).

1850–58 (5 vols.).

RAILWAY LETTERS AND ENCLOSURES RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1853–65 (letters, 3 vols.).

1839; 1850–58 (enclosures, with some letters, 10 vols.).

RAILWAY LETTERS AND ENCLOSURES RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.

1850–58 (letters, 3 vols.).
1846–58 (enclosures, 20 vols.).

PUBLIC WORKS LETTERS RECEIVED FROM INDIA.

1855–58 (7 vols., with separate index).

PUBLIC WORKS LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

1855–58 (2 vols., with separate index).

PUBLIC WORKS LETTERS RECEIVED FROM BOMBAY.

1855–59 (3 vols., with separate index for 1855–56).

PUBLIC WORKS TRANSFER LETTERS.

1854–68 (1 vol.).

These are letters received from India, Madras, and Bombay in other departments transferred to the Public Works Department for disposal. *See* p. 259 of the *List of General Records*.

D.—DESPATCHES TO INDIA.

From the time of the establishment of the Board of Control in 1784, the Company's despatches had to receive the Board's assent before issue. The time allowed by law for this process proved to be quite inadequate, and so the following system was devised. The proposed despatch was submitted in the first instance unofficially, under the name of a "Previous Communication." This was examined by the Board and returned to the East India House with amendments or suggestions. It then entered upon its official stage as a "Draft," which, after being considered by the appropriate Committee and by the Court, was formally submitted to the Board. Sometimes fresh alterations were made, or former amendments, which had not been adopted by the Directors, were insisted upon; but in most cases the "Draft" went back unaltered, with the Board's approval duly recorded.

Most of the "Previous Communications" have been destroyed, apparently in 1867.

There are two main series of despatches to each Presidency. In the one, kept at the East India House, the arrangement was by order of date, without regard to departments. In the other, which was kept at the Board of Control and hence was termed

"Board's Copies," the arrangement was by departments. The latter system was instituted about 1803; and for despatches of earlier date it is necessary to go to the general series.

For the division of despatches into departments, &c., *see* the remarks on p. 11.

THE LETTER BOOKS.

1. 28 April 1626–23 Feb. 1660 and two letters of 18 Feb. 1669. Chiefly the letters of the United Joint Stock, 1653–69.
2–9. 9 Nov. 1657–7 May 1697.
10. 26 Jan. 1698–28 Jan. 1709. Old Company.
11. 12 Jan. 1699–20 April 1708. New Company.
12. 31 July 1702–4 Oct. 1706. Court of Managers.
13. 18 Dec. 1706–30 June 1710. Court of Managers and United Co.
14–28. 18 Oct. 1710–4 April 1753. United Company.

For details, *see* p. 90 of the *List of Factory Records*.

These volumes contain copies of letters written by the Company to their various settlements in the East (including St. Helena), to their agents on the Continent and in the Levant, and also certain home correspondence. Of the earlier documents, such as relate to India are being dealt with in the *English Factories* series (*see* p. 11); while those addressed to persons at home or on the Continent have been abstracted in the *Court Minutes* series, so far as that has gone. Some abstracts and extracts, 1658–79 and 1702–6, will be found in the *Home Miscellaneous* series (vols. 33–35).

DESPATCHES TO ALL PRESIDENCIES.

18 Jan. 1703–4 April 1753 (10 vols.).

These are drafts and duplicate to a large extent the latter portion of the preceding collection. They include letters to China, St. Helena, Persia, Anjengo, Tellicherri, Fort St. David, &c. For a detailed list of the volumes, *see* p. 91 of the *List of Factory Records*.

DESPATCHES TO BENGAL.

1753–1833 (124 vols.).

This series comprises despatches in all departments except Secret. The corrections in red ink were made by the Board of Control.* There is a modern index in 13 vols.

ABSTRACTS OF DESPATCHES TO BENGAL.

1753–1816 (4 vols.).

* These corrections are now in some cases very faint; but, if necessary, recourse may be had to the series of "Draft Paragraphs" mentioned below.

DESPATCHES TO INDIA AND BENGAL

1834–58 (116 vols.).

These continue the Bengal series. A modern index is available.

DESPATCHES TO MADRAS.

1753–1858 (131 vols.).

A similar series, with a separate modern index. The despatches are in all departments except Secret.

ABSTRACTS OF DESPATCHES TO MADRAS.

1743–1829 (4 vols.).
1792–99 (1 vol.).

DESPATCHES TO BOMBAY.

1753–1858 (117 vols.).

A modern index is under compilation. The despatches are in all departments except Secret.

ABSTRACTS OF DESPATCHES TO BOMBAY.

1743–85 (1 vol.).
1768–1816 (3 vols.).

REGISTER OF DRAFT DESPATCHES TO INDIA, MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

1836–58 (11 vols.).

DRAFT PARAGRAPHS SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Bengal, 1784–1814 (31 vols.).

There is a gap in 1796–97. About half of the volumes are indexed.

Madras, 1784–1814 (22 vols.).

Vols. 7–17 have indexes.

Bombay, 1784–1814 (14 vols.).

Five of the volumes are indexed.

Commercial (to all Presidencies), 1822–34 (8 vols., indexed).

For detailed lists, *see* pp. 37, 38 of the *List of General Records*. The above series evidently constituted the Board's record files. They contain "paragraphs" in all departments. The corrections of the Board are shown, and the resulting correspondence between the Board and the Court is given. That they end in 1814 (except as regards the Commercial series) suggests that the subsequent volumes were destroyed.

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRET COMMITTEE.*

To all Presidencies, 1778–86 (1 vol.).

A record kept by the Secretary, containing copies of the despatches and enclosures, lists of packets, &c.

To all Presidencies, 1785–1858 (23 vols.).

This is the authoritative file, kept at the East India House. with the signed approval of the Board on each draft. The first vol. contains also two despatches of 1781, sent by order of the Secretary of State.

To Bengal, 1786–1803 (2 vols.).
To Bengal, 1793–98 (1 vol.), duplicating part of the second volume of the foregoing.
To Madras, 1785–1808 (1 vol.).
To Bombay, 1785–1811 (1 vol.).
To all Presidencies, 1804–27 (4 vols.).

These series contain the Board's copies of the drafts, and of correspondence with the Secret Committee thereon.

"PREVIOUS COMMUNICATIONS" AND DRAFTS, POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.*

To all Presidencies, 1811–58 (141 vols.).

DRAFTS, POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.*

To all Presidencies, 1814–28 (10 vols.).

FOREIGN DESPATCHES TO BENGAL.*

1809–29 (1 vol., indexed).

POLITICAL DESPATCHES TO BENGAL.†

1804–34 ("Board's Copies," 10 vols., the first two indexed).

POLITICAL DESPATCHES TO INDIA.†

1834–58 ("Board's Copies," 23 vols., all but the first two indexed).

POLITICAL DESPATCHES TO MADRAS.†

1803–58 ("Board's Copies," 6 vols., the first one indexed).

POLITICAL DESPATCHES TO BOMBAY.†

1804–58 ("Board's Copies," 20 vols.).

* In the Political Department.
† Room 337.

ABSTRACTS OF POLITICAL DESPATCHES TO BOMBAY.*

1792–1858 (2 vols., indexed).

PUBLIC DESPATCHES TO BENGAL AND INDIA.

1799–1800 (1 vol.).
1803–1858 ("Board's Copies," 41 vols., indexed to 1821).

PUBLIC DESPATCHES TO MADRAS.

1804–58 ("Board's Copies," 23 vols., partly indexed).

PUBLIC DESPATCHES TO BOMBAY.

1804–58 ("Board's Copies," 32 vols., partly indexed).

ABSTRACTS OF PUBLIC AND ECCLESIASTICAL DESPATCHES.

To Bengal and India, 1795–1858 (6 vols., with separate indexes, in 4 vols.).
To Madras, 1792–1858 (4 vols., with a separate index).
To Bombay, 1803–58 (4 vols., with a separate index).
The Bombay series contains also (from 1821) Marine and Forest despatches.
For details, *see* p. 226A of the *List of General Records*.

JUDICIAL DESPATCHES TO BENGAL.

1804–38 ("Board's Copies," 10 vols., indexed).
1837–58 (4 vols.).

JUDICIAL DESPATCHES TO INDIA.

1835–58 (6 vols.).

ABSTRACTS OF JUDICIAL DESPATCHES.

To Bengal, 1795–1858 (3 vols.).
To India, 1835–58 (1 vol.).
To the N.W. Provinces, 1818–58 (2 vols.).

JUDICIAL DESPATCHES TO MADRAS.

1805–58 ("Board's Copies," 12 vols., indexed to 1837).
There is a separate volume, duplicating the despatches of Jan.-Aug., 1858.

* Room 337.

ABSTRACTS OF JUDICIAL DESPATCHES TO MADRAS.

1805–58 (2 vols.).

JUDICIAL DESPATCHES TO BOMBAY.

1814–35 ("Board's Copies," 2 vols., indexed).

ABSTRACTS OF JUDICIAL DESPATCHES TO BOMBAY.

1814–58 (2 vols.).

REVENUE DESPATCHES TO BENGAL AND INDIA.

1804–54 ("Board's Copies," 26 vols., indexed).
1844–55 (India only, 3 vols.).
1851–58 (India only, "Board's Copies," 5 vols., partly indexed).
There are separate indexes for Bengal, 1842–54, and for India, 1836–54.

REVENUE DESPATCHES TO MADRAS.

1804–58 ("Board's Copies," 19 vols., indexed).
There are separate indexes for 1820–47 and 1850–56.

REVENUE DESPATCHES TO BOMBAY.

1804–58 ("Board's Copies," 12 vols., indexed, except last).
There are separate indexes for 1820–25 and 1850–68.

ABSTRACTS OF REVENUE DESPATCHES.

To Bengal, 1842–54 (1 vol.).
To India, 1842–59 (2 vols.).
To Madras, 1792–1859 (2 vols.).
To Bombay, 1804–59 (2 vols.).

ABSTRACTS OF SEPARATE REVENUE DESPATCHES.

To Bengal and India, 1823–41 (2 vols.).
To Bengal, 1840–54 (1 vol.).
To India, 1840–59 (1 vol.).
For the despatches themselves it is necessary to go to the general series (*see* pp. 21, 22).

MILITARY DESPATCHES TO BENGAL AND INDIA.

1804–58 ("Board's Copies," 54 vols., the first eight indexed).

1805–58 (21 vols., with 1808–10 missing).
After 1844, the latter series bifurcates into two, one for Bengal and the other for India.
For indexes, *see* p. 224 of the *List of General Records.*

MILITARY DESPATCHES TO MADRAS.

1804–58 ("Board's Copies," 42 vols., indexed to 1821).
1806–58 (16 vols.).
For indexes, *see* p. 224 of the *List of General Records.*

MILITARY DESPATCHES TO BOMBAY.

1804–58 ("Board's Copies," 38 vols., the first three indexed).
1805–58 (10 vols.).
For indexes, *see* p. 225 of the *List of General Records.*

FINANCIAL DESPATCHES TO BENGAL.

1823–54 (3 vols., indexed).

FINANCIAL DESPATCHES TO INDIA.

1835–59 (10 vols., indexed).

FINANCIAL DESPATCHES TO MADRAS.

1810–59 (5 vols., indexed from 1827).

FINANCIAL DESPATCHES TO BOMBAY.

1824–58 (6 vols., indexed).

TERRITORIAL FINANCIAL DESPATCHES TO BENGAL.

1807–22 ("Board's Copies," 2 vols., indexed).

TERRITORIAL FINANCIAL DESPATCHES TO MADRAS.

1808–35 ("Board's Copies," 2 vols., indexed).

TERRITORIAL FINANCIAL DRAFTS TO ALL PRESIDENCIES.

1814–55 (Board's Copies," 32 volumes).
There is a gap between Sept. 1824 and Oct. 1825.

SECRET COMMERCIAL DRAFTS.*

1815–31 (1 vol.).

* In Political Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL DESPATCHES TO BENGAL AND INDIA.

1814–58 ("Board's Copies," 4 vols.).

ECCLESIASTICAL DESPATCHES TO MADRAS.

1816–58 ("Board's Copies," 3 vols.).

ECCLESIASTICAL DESPATCHES TO BOMBAY.

1816–58 ("Board's Copies," 3 vols.).
For abstracts of Ecclesiastical Despatches to all Presidencies, *see* p. 24.

LEGISLATIVE DESPATCHES TO INDIA.

1833–58 (4 vols.).

ABSTRACTS OF LEGISLATIVE DESPATCHES TO INDIA.

1833–58 (1 vol.).

MARINE DESPATCHES TO INDIA.

1857–58 (1 vol.).

This forms vol. 430 of the *Marine Miscellaneous* series.

ABSTRACTS OF DESPATCHES TO INDIA AND BENGAL ON MARINE SUBJECTS.

1830–58 (1 vol.).

This is vol. 429A of the same series. The despatches are Public to the end of 1837; then Marine, with a few Public interspersed. There is an index from 1838.

1837–60 (1 vol.).

Vol. 385 of the same series.

ABSTRACTS OF MARINE DESPATCHES TO MADRAS.

1830–58 (1 vol., indexed from 1838).

Vol. 456A of the same series.

MARINE (AND FOREST) DESPATCHES TO BOMBAY.

1827–36; 1855–58 (3 vols.).

These are vols. 493–495 of the same series.

ABSTRACTS OF DESPATCHES TO BOMBAY ON MARINE SUBJECTS.

1769–1813 ; 1830–58 (2 vols., indexed from 1838).

Vols. 492 and 492A of the same series. *See also* the Abstracts of Public Despatches (p. 24).

SECRETARY'S MARINE LETTERS TO THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

1835–45 (1 vol.).

See vol. 384 of the *Marine Miscellaneous.*

RAILWAY DESPATCHES TO INDIA, BENGAL, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

1849–58 (2 vols.).

There are also two separate volumes for Madras and Bombay respectively, each for 1854–58.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES TO INDIA, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

1849–58 (1 vol.).

ABSTRACTS OF PUBLIC WORKS DESPATCHES TO INDIA, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.

One volume of each for 1855–58. For the despatches themselves, *see* the general series.

CHARTERS, &c.

Under this head may be grouped two distinct series :—

i.—The Parchment Records.

These are mostly single documents, consisting largely of charters and grants (originals or copies) to the Company, but including many other formal documents. They range in date from 1498 to 1871, and a detailed list of the collection, as it stood in 1902, will be found at p. 78 of the *List of General Records.* The following have since been added :—

19A. Certified copy of the Award (30 August 1654) of the English and Dutch Commissioners appointed under the Treaty of Westminster.

36A. Counterpart of deed, dated 11 June 1680, by which the East India Company agreed to save harmless Sir John Banks and Sir Josia Child in respect of a lease of the East India House.

68A. A royal proclamation against interlopers, 18 October 1716.

100. A petition (1850) to the Court of Directors and to the Governor-General by Hindu inhabitants of Bengal for the disallowance of Act XXI. of 1850.

ii.—Charters.

Twenty-three volumes of collections of charters and statutes relating to the Company, including papers relating to negotiations for the renewal of its privileges. About half the volumes are printed. Particulars are given at p. 76 of the *List of General Records.*

HOME MISCELLANEOUS.

A very heterogeneous series, ranging over the whole history of the Company, and including many papers originating in the East. Notable sections are :—a series of transcripts from records relating to Bombay, 1662–98 (vols. 48–56) ; the *East Indies* series, comprising original letters from India, 1748–85, with a general index (vols. 93–190A) ; the administration of Warren Hastings (vols. 212–221) ; his impeachment (vols. 228–234) ; collections relating to Mysore (vols. 248–256), Madras (vols. 257–270), Tanjore (vols. 271–284), and Arcot (vols. 285–331) ; letters to Lord Wellesley from the Governors of Madras and Bombay, 1799–1805 (vols. 457–479) ; papers about the Nepal War, 1814–16 (vols. 643–656), and the First Burmese War (vols. 660–680) ; Sir John Malcolm's correspondence (vols. 733–738). A detailed list of most of the volumes will be found at page 92 of the *List of General Records*, which also contains a special index to the series. The following have been added since the publication of that list :—

315A	—	Arcot and the Carnatic : Bonds.
516A	1811–18	The Administration of the Marquess of Hastings : Pindari and Maratha Wars, Treaties, &c. (printed).
723	1836	Draft despatch (withdrawn) on the education of Indians.
724	1818–30	Papers relating to Sarjuga, Sambalpur, and Singbhum.
724A–727	1857–76	Sir John Kaye's papers about the Mutiny.
727A	1859	Tantia Topee's confessions and orders.
728–731	1780–81 and 1794–1805	Letterbooks of Sir David Scott, Chairman of the Company in 1796 and 1801.
731A	1787–1805	Letters received by Sir David Scott : (*a*) 1800–3, from Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay ; (*b*) 1787–1805, from Henry Dundas, President of the Board of Control.

732	1775–83	Papers relating to Robert Kitson's tenure of office as Coroner of Bombay, 1775–83, and as Sheriff, 1780.
733	1808–18	Sir John Malcolm's papers. Letters received from Andrew Jukes and Sir Harford Jones during Malcolm's mission in Persia, 1808–10. Copies of letters written by Malcolm in Central India, July–October 1818.
734	1827–29	Ditto. Copies of demi-official letters written by Malcolm during his Governorship of Bombay.
735	1831–32	Ditto. Copies of letters written by him after his return to England.
736	1796–1815 and 1830–32	Ditto. Letters addressed (chiefly) to Malcolm by various persons in India and Persia.
737	1799–1813	Ditto. Letters from Malcolm, principally to Sir George Barlow; and miscellaneous letters and papers relating to Persia, &c.
738	1795–1837	Letters received by Sir Charles Metcalfe from Sir John Malcolm, Lord Hastings, Sir David Ochterlony, Sir Richard Jenkins, &c.
739	1759–85	Transcripts of papers belonging to Mr. Verelst, consisting chiefly of correspondence with Lord Clive.
740	1792–1859	List of donations granted by the Court of Directors (indexed).
741	1793–1811 and 1786–96	Letters received by Colonel Alexander Ross from (*a*) Jonathan Duncan; (*b*) Claud Martin.
742–57	1814–36	Papers relating to the affairs of Palmer & Co. of Hyderabad.
758	1824–25	Ditto. Memorial of William Palmer, &c.
759	1833	Ditto. Proceedings connected with the Writ of Mandamus against the Court of Directors for the transmission to India of Bengal Political Draft No. 167 of 1832 (printed).
760–61	1849–53	Correspondence between the Government of India and the Board of Administration for the Punjab.
762	1821–24	Memoranda relating to Malwa opium.
763	1805–6	Plans and elevation of the East India House, with a map showing the various warehouses.

764	1600–1884	Chronological lists of the holders of various appointments in India and at home, including Civil Servants and Annuitants. Lists of Governors, Deputy Governors, Directors, &c. of the Company. Appointments to and retirements from the Civil Service, 1856–65. Three statements on military subjects.
765	1758–85	Letters from Major Reynell to the Rev. Gilbert Burrington, &c.
766	1772–74	Wilks's Miscellanies.* A.—Debts of the Nawab of Arcot; proposed bank in Bengal; case of Sir Robert Fletcher, &c.
767	1769–73	Ditto, B.—Debts of the Nawab of Arcot.
768	1769–74	Ditto, C.—Affairs in Madras. War with Hyder Ali, &c.
769	1764–73	Ditto, D.—Trade and revenue, affairs in Bengal, &c.
770	1764–74	Ditto, E.—The French in Bengal; disputes in the council there, &c.
771	1762–74	Ditto, F.—Balambangan and Sulu.
772	1762–75	Ditto, G.—Tanjore; Fort St. George; case of Col. Wood, &c.
773	1756–58	Transcripts from English and French records relating to events in Bengal.
774	1756–64	Similar transcripts (including some from Dutch sources) regarding Bengal, 1756–59, and the siege of Madura, 1763–64.
775–6	1814–16	Reports by district officials, forming an appendix to Lord Moira's Minute of 2nd October 1815 on the judicial administration of Bengal.
777–9	1824–36	Miscellaneous papers relating to the Bengal, &c. salt revenue.
780	1806	Report by Col. Thomas Munro, Collector of the Ceded Districts (Madras), on police arrangements.
781–3	1814–19	Correspondence respecting the revision of the judicial system in Madras.
784	1818	Mr. G. Stratton's report of the proceedings of the Commission appointed to revise the Madras judicial system.

* These were compiled by Mr. Thomas Wilks (*see* the introduction).

785	—	Details of revenue assessments, &c. in Tanjore, c. 1828–43.
786	—	A rough index to a missing collection of Standing Orders of the Court of Directors, 1709–1823.
787	1740	Transcript of Fort St. George Letters Out Book, containing letters to other settlements in India.
788	1744	Transcripts of certain letters sent from and received at Fort St. George.

In addition, vols. 628–642 have been removed from the collection as duplicates, and replaced by the following, which previously formed part of a series called *Treaties* (see *List of General Records*, p. 77) :—

628	1602–1789	A collection of farmans and treaties (compiled by Thomas Wilks).
629	1643–1800	Treaties and grants, with correspondence.
630	1672–1717	Copies of farmans, &c.
631	1690–1751	Translations of farmans, &c. at Fort St. David.
632	1716–17	Ditto at Fort St. George (including one relating to Calcutta).
633	1773–80	Treaties concluded by the Bengal Presidency.
634-6	1781–1806	Treaties and Agreements with Indian Princes.*
637	1781–1806	Ditto.
638, 639	1792–1829	Ditto.
640	1800	Negotiations and treaty with the Nizam.
641	1817–34	Treaties with Indian Princes.
642	1763–1801	Treaties, &c. with the Nawabs of Arcot.

ACCOUNTS.

Among the records in the Accountant-General's Department are the following series :—

GENERAL JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

From 1644.

PRIVATE TRADE AND OTHER JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

From 1671.

* Vol. 634 contains certain negotiations with Armenians, 1688–90.

REMITTANCE JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

From 1834.

APPENDICES TO JOURNALS.

From 1814.

REGISTERS OF WARRANTS.

From 1828.

REGISTERS OF PAYMENTS OF SALARIES, PENSIONS, &c.

From 1743.

DRAFTS OF ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

From 1833.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.*

Books of accounts, transfer registers, dividend rolls, correspondence, &c. taken over from Railway Companies purchased by the State.

From 1848.

Annual accounts of the Company's receipts and expenditure were printed as Parliamentary Papers from the year 1801.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India—generally known as the India Board, or the Board of Control—was established in 1784 by Act 24 Geo. III., sess. 2, ch. 25. It was to consist of six unpaid Privy Councillors, including one of the Secretaries of State and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Secretary of State was to preside, when present, or, failing him, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ; in the absence of both, the senior Commissioner present was to take the chair. This system was altered in 1793, when it was enacted (Act 33 Geo. III. ch. 52) that the Commissioner named first in the letters patent should be President and receive a salary, while the Board was widened by the inclusion of two members not belonging to the Privy Council. Forty years later (Act 3 & 4 William IV. ch. 85) several *ex officio* members were added to the Board, and the number required for a quorum was reduced. From 1841 onwards only one member (the President) was named in the Royal Commission, and he carried on the business alone, the signature of an *ex officio* member being obtained when necessary.

* For copies of Minutes of various Indian Railway Companies (1849–58), see pp. 276–9 of the *List of General Records*.

The Board of Control represented the Government of the day in its dealings with India and the East India Company. It supervised the proceedings of the latter in all matters of administration, approved its despatches to India (*see* p. 20), and might, if necessary, dictate others which the Directors had to sign and send out, whether they concurred or not. Correspondence with other Government departments on Indian subjects was mostly carried on by the Board, which also presented to Parliament any returns called for by that body. In 1858 it absorbed the remaining functions of the East India Company, and the President became the first Secretary of State for India in Council.

In 1797 the business of the Board was divided among three departments, dealing respectively with papers relating to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. Ten years later this geographical arrangement was abandoned and the work was distributed into four branches, viz.: (1) Secret and Political, (2) Revenue and Judicial, (3) Military, (4) Public and Commercial. In 1826 the Revenue branch was separated from the Judicial; and by 1838 there was a fresh branch for financial business, under the Accountant. Legislative business was transacted by the Judicial, and Marine and Ecclesiastical by the Public branch. For further particulars, *see* a paper on *The India Board* by the present writer in the *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, 1916.

Many of the records of the Board duplicated those of the East India Company, and were retained by the India Office in preference to the latter. In such cases they will be found in the section dealing with the Company's records.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD.

1784–1858 (7 vols., indexed).

The last meeting of the Board was held on 24 June 1816. After that, papers were signed in circulation, and the entries in the Minutes refer solely to establishment matters.

CORRESPONDENCE.*

LETTERS FROM THE BOARD TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.†

1784–1858 (22 vols., copies, mostly indexed).
1818–37 (copies of enclosures, 4 vols.).

* Several volumes of letters addressed to the Board by officials and others in India will be found in the *Home Miscellaneous* series.
† *See also* vol. 342 in the *Home Miscellaneous* series.

BOARD'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE SECRET COMMITTEE.*

Regarding drafts to all Presidencies.

1816–58 (12 vols., copies).

There is a register of the correspondence from 1802 to 1834.

LETTERS FROM THE COMPANY TO THE BOARD.

1784–1858 (27 vols., copies, mostly indexed).
1817–27 (copies of enclosures, 1 vol.).

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND THE BOARD.

1784–95; 1801–23 (3 vols.).

This collection was compiled at the East India House, and contains copies only. It relates to drafts in all departments.

1823–36 (1 vol.).†

Compiled at the Board of Control, and relating solely to Secret and Political drafts. After 1836 the collection was merged in the next series.

SECRET AND POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.†

1831–58 (20 vols., indexed).

These are copies of letters received and sent.

1839–58 (52 vols., indexed).

Original letters received, with drafts of the replies.

THE BOARD'S LETTER BOOKS.

1784–1858 (20 vols., indexed).

These contain copies of letters despatched by the Board; also, from 1840, copies of letters received.

"BOARD OF CONTROL LETTERS, &c."

1854–58 (12 vols.).

Original letters received, with draft replies. For a list of subjects, *see* p. 18 of the *General Press List*.

REPORTS ON POLITICAL "PREVIOUS COMMUNICATIONS" (*see* p. 23).†

Bengal, 1808–27 (10 vols.).
Madras, 1814–27 (3 vols.).
Bombay, 1814–27 (4 vols.).

* In the Political Department. *See also* under "Despatches from the Secret Committee" (p. 23).
† In the Political Department.

"BOARD'S COLLECTIONS."

1796–97 to 1857–58 (2,730 vols.).

These contain the papers on which the various drafts to all Presidencies were founded, including the enclosures to the letters to which the drafts replied. They were forwarded to the Board with the "Previous Communications," returned and sent again with the "Drafts," and were then retained by the Board.

Collections of earlier date than 1796 were destroyed many years ago, and there are many gaps in the existing series, caused by the destruction of unimportant collections.

There is a series of Registers of Board's Collections in 18 vols., extending from 1794–95 to 1858.

The Political Department has in its custody several other volumes received from the Board of Control, dealing with political subjects. Further collections from the same source will be found in the *Home Miscellaneous* series.

THE ADMINISTRATIONS IN INDIA.

BENGAL.

Few geographical terms have differed more widely at various times than "Bengal." In the earlier period of the British connection with India, it usually denoted the three provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, which were generally governed by the same Nawab. In these provinces the Company had merely a few scattered settlements, of which first Hugli and then Calcutta was the chief. After the battle of Plassey (1757), the new Nawab leased to the Company the revenue administration of a tract of country extending southwards from Calcutta and covering about 880 square miles in extent, known as the Twenty-Four Parganas; and this district became the absolute property of the Company after the death, in 1774, of Lord Clive, to whom the rent had been granted by the Nawab. The treaty with Mir Kasim, in 1760, assigned to the English the revenues of three more districts—Bardwan, Midnapur, and Chittagong—for the support of their military forces; and finally in 1765 the grant of the *Diwani* by the Mughal Emperor placed the Company in the position of renters of the whole of the three provinces, though Orissa was not actually brought under its administration until 1803.

Gradually the frontier was advanced on the north-western border. In 1775 most of the present Benares Division of the United Provinces was ceded by the Nawab of Oudh. Towards the close of the century the fort of Allahabad was made over to the British; and in the opening years of the new century the Oudh Nawab, in return for a guarantee of protection,

the whole of his dominions except the part between the Ganges and Nepal, which continued to be known as Oudh. To these "Ceded Provinces," Lord Lake's campaign of 1803 against the Marathas added the "Conquered Provinces," consisting of the present Meerut Division, the rest of the Agra Division, the districts round Delhi, and the districts of Banda and Hamirpur in the south. Cuttack, Sambalpur, and a part of Berar were in the same year ceded by the Raja of Nagpur. The Nepal War of 1816 resulted in the cession of the Kumaun Division and the Dehra Dun District; while two years later, at the close of the Pindari War, Ajmer was likewise made over to the British. All these tracts were added to the existing Bengal Presidency, and administered by the Governor-General.

Parts of Saugor and Damoh were ceded by the Peshwa in 1817, and in the following year the remainder, with Mandla, Betul, Seoni, and the Narbada Valley, were obtained from Appa Sahib. All this area was in 1820 placed under an Agent to the Governor-General, and termed "The Saugor and Nerbudda Territories."*

In 1826 the Burmese ceded to the British the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim, and abandoned their claims upon Assam, which was thereupon brought gradually under British rule. All these territories remained part of the Bengal Presidency until the close of the Company's administration. In 1862 Arakan and Tenasserim were included in the new province of British Burma; and in 1874 Assam was made a Chief Commissionership.

From 1831 to 1881, Mysore was administered by British Commissioners acting under the Governor-General. Their correspondence is recorded first in the Bengal and then in the India Political Proceedings.

The India Act of 1833 provided for the division of the Bengal Presidency into two—one for the Upper Provinces, to be called the Presidency of Agra, the other for the Lower Provinces, which was to retain the old title. Two years later this scheme was modified, and the "North-Western Provinces," as they were termed, were constituted a Lieutenant-Governorship from early in 1836. Bengal proper remained under the direct administration of the Governor-General (now styled the Governor-General of India), though the Act authorised him to appoint a Deputy-Governor when he himself was absent from the province. This arrangement lasted until Bengal was made a separate Lieutenant-Governorship in 1854.

THE EARLY FACTORIES.

For our present purpose it will be convenient to deal first with the records prior to the fall of Calcutta in 1756—a period

* This Agency was included in the North-Western Provinces in 1836, taken away again in 1843, and restored 10 years later. It became "The

during which practically all the Company's interests were commercial.

Passing by the unsuccessful attempts made from Agra in 1620–21 and 1632 to start a factory or trading-station in Patna,* we may note that the first regular English settlements were established in 1633, when factories were commenced at two points on the Orissa coast, viz., Hariharpur (near Cuttack) and Balasore. The former was abandoned in 1642, but the latter was carried on until the port silted up in the eighteenth century. Early in 1651 a factory was started at Hugli, and some seven years later we find merchants stationed at Kasimbazar and Patna; while subsequently trade was extended to Dacca (about 1668) and Malda (1676). When the English were driven from Hugli by the Mughals in 1686, they attempted to found a new factory at Sutanuti (Calcutta), further down the river; but it was not until the conclusion of peace in 1690 that Job Charnock was able to fix the English headquarters at that place, where the original Fort William was built a few years later.

Except for two brief periods of independence in 1658–61 and 1682–84, the Bengal factories remained an Agency under the control of Madras down to 1700, when Sir Charles Eyre became the first President and Governor of Fort William. This continued to be the official style until the India Act of 1773 changed it into that of Governor-General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Many letters to and from the Bengal factories during the seventeenth century will be found in the *Original Correspondence* and the Company's *Letter Books*, as also in the records relating to Madras.† It should be noted, moreover, that a letter missing from the registers of the factory from which it was sent may often be found entered in those of the factory to which the letter was addressed.

The separate factory records for Bengal now preserved at the India Office are collected in the *Factory Series* as follows:—‡

BALASORE.§

Diary and consultations, 1679–81; 1684–87 (1 vol.).

HUGLI.

Diary and consultations, 1663–64; 1669–70; 1676–82 (3 vols.)

Copies of letters sent, 1672–75; 1677; 1678–82; 1684 (3 vols.).

* The fullest accounts of these ventures will be found in the *Indian Antiquary*, 1914, and Peter Mundy's *Travels*, vol. ii. (Hakluyt Society).

† Some of these have recently been printed at Madras; *see* especially for Bengal the *Sundry Books*, 1677-78, 1680–81, &c.

‡ Further details wlll be found in the special *List of Factory Records*.

§ Some of the Balasore consultations and correspondence will be found mingled among the Hugli records.

Copies of letters received, 1671–72; 1677–80; 1682–84; 1686–87 (5 vols.).

KASIMBAZAR.

Diary and consultations, 1676–80; 1681–85; 1701; 1733; 1736; 1737–46; 1748–59 (13 vols.).

DACCA.

Diary and consultations, 1678; 1681–82; 1690–1; 1736–57; 1762–63 (5 vols.).

MALDA.

Diary and consultations, 1680–82; 1684–85; 1690–93 (2 vols.).

The 1680–82 volume has been published in the *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society* for 1918 (Vol. xiv., Nos. 1 and 2), under the editorship of Archdeacon Firminger.

PATNA.

Copies of letters sent, 1620–21; Diary and consultations, 1680–81; 1683–85; 1744–47 (2 vols.).

Accounts and invoices, 1781–82 (1 vol.).

Narratives of the Massacre in 1763 (1 vol.).*

CALCUTTA.

Diary and consultations, 1690–91; 1694–95; 1696–99; 1702–3; 1704–6; 1708 (4 vols.).

The latter portion contains the proceedings of the Old Company's council only.

Copies of letters sent, 1690–91; 1692; 1693; 1695–98; 1699–1702; 1704–5 (4 vols.).

Copies of letters received, 1690; 1694–96; 1699–1701; 1702–4 (3 vols.).

For Journals and Ledgers, commencing in 1704, *see* p. 60.

With regard to the Bengal factories in general, the following volumes in the *Miscellaneous* section of the *Factory Records* should be borne in mind:—

Vol. 3.—Extracts from letters and consultations from the Coast and Bay, 1664–73, with three letters of 1680–81.

Vol. 3A.—Abstracts of letters from the Coast and Bay, 1676–1708.

Vol. 6.—Abstracts of letters received by the New Company from Surat, Masulipatam, Bengal, &c., 1699–1707.

Vol. 7.—Extracts from letters from Bombay, Madras, Bengal, &c., 1716–23.

Vol. 7A.—Abstracts of correspondence with Bengal, Madras, Bombay, St. Helena, Bencoolen, Mokha, and Anjengo, 1711–41.

* See also *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. 456D.

Vol. 9.—Contains an account of the revenues of Calcutta.

Vol. 13.—Charges by Thomas Stiles against the Agent at Balasore, 1669.

Vol. 14.—Diary of Streynsham Master in his inspection of the Masulipatam and Bengal factories, 1675–77.*

Vol. 15.—Journal of Agent Hedges, 1681–88.†

Vol. 26.—Contains accounts of the trade at Hugli, Balasore, Dacca, &c. (1676).

Vol. 27.—Journal and Ledger of Boalia factory, 1833–34.

Abstracts of the earlier documents in the *Factories* series will be found in the *The English Factories in India* (*see* p. 11).

CONSULTATIONS.

From the beginning of 1704 the proceedings of the President and Council at Calcutta (called in the press list‡ "Bengal Public Consultations") flow on quietly for half a century, except that the volume for the year 1741 is missing.§ Then comes a break. The last volume despatched to England before the catastrophe of June 1756, ended on 23 Feb. of that year. The current record was doubtless lost in the pillage of Fort William. The English fugitives rallied at Fulta, lower down the Hugli river, where in August the President and Council formed a Secret Committee of four members to carry on the administration. As a matter of form, towards the end of October, Balaramgarhi (near Balasore), where the English still possessed a factory, was declared by proclamation to be the seat of the Presidency, but no move was made from Fulta. In the middle of December arrived a letter from the Company, appointing a Select Committee, consisting of the President and three Members of Council; and the composition of the existing Committee was altered accordingly. On 3 January 1757, Calcutta having been recaptured, the President and Council resumed their regular functions, and the ordinary consultations recommence; but the Select Committee still continued to deal with political and other matters of special importance, and its proceedings are recorded separately down to the end of 1762. Its functions appear then to have been merged in those of the Council in general.

The India Office has a set of the consultations of the Select Committee (and of its predecessor, the Secret Committee),

* Printed in *The Diaries of Streynsham Master* (Indian Records Series, 1911).

† Printed by the Hakluyt Society in 1887.

‡ By this term, whenever used in the present section, is meant the *List of Consultations, Proceedings, &c.: Bengal*, 1704–1858, printed by the India Office in 1899, as already mentioned in the introduction.

§ For a useful series of extracts (drawn from the India Office files), see *The Early Annals of the English in Bengal*, 1703–22 (4 vols.), by the late Dr. C. R. Wilson, vol. ii. Part 2 is devoted to the Surman Embassy (1714–17), and is taken from the *Home Miscellaneous* series (vols. 69–71).

beginning 22 Aug. 1756, and ending 28 Dec. 1762 (Range A, vols. 1–4). There is, however, a gap between 10 Dec. 1756 and 21 Feb. 1757, and another between 4 July 1758 and the end of that year; while apparently no meetings were held between 2 Nov. 1759 and 28 July 1760. Mr. S. C. Hill printed at Calcutta in 1901 an *Abstract of the Early Records of the Foreign Department*, 1756–62, which shows that the same deficiencies exist in the Imperial Record Department set. The earlier gap may be made good from the *Orme MSS.* in the India Office, which include (O.V. 170, and *India*, vol. vii, pp. 1146–1255) a record of the proceedings of the Committee from 15 Dec. 1756 to 8 Dec. 1757; while, as regards the later, the Bengal Secretariat possesses a volume of the Committee's consultations from Jan. to 7 Nov. 1758, and this was printed *in extenso* by Archdeacon Firminger in 1914. Its contents have also been abstracted in the *Calendar of Records of the Secret Committee* [1758, 1766–67, 1770] issued by the Bengal Government in 1915.

Reference may here be made to three volumes (Range 168, vols. 16–18) which are classed in the press list as *Miscellaneous Proceedings*. These record the examination by the Governor and Council of charges brought against Nandkumar (Jan. and Feb. 1761) of intriguing with the Bardwan Raja and (July–Oct. 1762) of correspondence with the Shahzada and the French. They are really Separate Public Consultations, excluded from the regular departmental series on account of their secrecy. Vol. 18 is a duplicate of vol. 17. A similar separate volume, dealing with Ram Charan's treacherous correspondence with Kamgar Khan (April–Sept. 1761), referred to in the Public Consultations of 27 April 1761, is missing from the India Office files, but is available at the Imperial Record Office, Calcutta, where it is classified as Secret and Separate Proceedings, vol. i.

On 3 Nov. 1763, at the suggestion of their Secretary, Mr. J. Graham, the President and Council determined to divide their business into two distinct departments, of which the Public should deal with all matters relating to shipping, revenues, fortifications, accounts, appointments, &c., while in the Secret were to be conducted all military plans and operations and all transactions with the "Country Government," separate records being kept for each department. The change was made from 8 Dec. 1763. This arrangement held good until the arrival, on 3 May 1765, of Lord Clive as President and Governor. Then, in obedience to the orders he brought from the Company, the proceedings in the Secret Department were discontinued, and a Select Committee of five members was constituted instead. On 21 Dec. 1766, the Select Committee defined its special sphere as including all political and military matters and the collection of the revenues arising from the grant of the *Diwani*, leaving to the Board as a whole matters of trade and the management of

the Company's own lands, together with the revenues of the assigned districts of Bardwan, Midnapur, and Chittagong.

In March 1768, the Company sent out fresh orders, by which the sole power of concluding treaties and the control of the military and of all financial transactions were vested in the Council as a whole. Accordingly, on 22 Aug. 1768, a Secret Department was again constituted, consisting of the full board, with a separate record of its proceedings. The Select Committee continued its meetings until October 1774, when the arrival of the new Members of Council appointed under the India Act of the previous year concentrated all power in the hands of the Governor-General and his colleagues. This put an end to the Select Committee, all political matters being henceforward considered by the Board in its Secret Department.

There is some confusion in the India Office press list (p. 359) as regards the various series of Secret Consultations for this period, but the following table will make the matter clear :—

Range A, vols. 1-4.—Secret, and then Select, Committee's Consultations, 1756-62.

Range A, vols. 5-14.—Secret Department Consultations, Dec. 1763-April 1765; then Select Committee's Consultations to Oct. 1774.*

Range A, vol. 15.—Duplicate of part of vol. 5.

Range A, vols. 16 onwards.—Secret Consultations of Council from Aug. 1768.†

It may be added that the Imperial Record Office at Calcutta has published press lists of the consultations of 1756-62 and May 1765-Dec. 1773 (Select Committee) mentioned above, and also of the Secret Department Consultations of 1763-65 and 1768-75.‡ The proceedings of the Select Committee in 1766 and 1770 (with letters for 1767) have also been calendared in the Bengal Government publication mentioned on p. 41. In 1890, Mr. (now Sir George) Forrest published three volumes of *Selections from the Letters, Despatches and other State Papers preserved in the Foreign Department of the Government of India*, 1772-85. These consist chiefly of selections from the Secret Department Consultations, though they are described as the "Proceedings of the Secret Select Committee"; but no selections are given for the whole of 1777 or the first half of 1780. The volume for the second half of 1777 is missing from the Calcutta files; but it will be found in the India Office series or in the set in the British Museum (*Addl. MSS.* 28,973-29,015), which was formerly the property of Warren Hastings himself.

* A second copy of the Committee's proceedings for 1772-3 forms Vols. 52 and 53 of Range 68.

† Vol. 51 of Range 68 consists of extracts from the proceedings of Government in the Secret Department, 26 Jan.-2 Feb. 1778, thus duplicating part of this series.

‡ A calendar of the Secret Department Consultations, Jan. 1774-Sept. 1775, by Mr. H. Scott Smith, was printed at Calcutta in 1864.

On 30 Oct. 1776, Warren Hastings laid before his colleagues a plan by which much of the routine military business, hitherto dealt with in the Public Department, was henceforth to be transacted in a new Military Department. Its duties included the recording of any orders passed in other departments affecting the army, and the publication of General Orders. Apparently the new department was considered, for correspondence purposes, as a branch of the Public, and the letters to England on general military subjects still went through the latter department. This plan was carried into effect on 22 Jan. 1777, when the Board for the first time assembled "in the Military Department." Towards the end of the same year, however, it became the practice to dispose of the business "in circulation," instead of holding meetings; and this continued until the department was absorbed in the new Secret and Military Department formed in 1786.

The India Office volumes containing these Military Department Consultations are vols. 44-55 of Range 18.

On 23 Sept. 1783, the Bengal Government resolved to separate more completely its Secret Department from its Public. Hitherto, Mr. James Peter Auriol had acted as Secretary for both branches; but his health had broken down under the strain, and he had solicited permission to resign and return to England. Thereupon, Mr. William Bruere was appointed "Secretary to "the General or Public Department," and Mr. Edward Hay "Secretary to the Political or Secret Department." At the same time the functions of the two departments were defined as follows:—"The Public Department takes cognizance of all "letters from the other Presidencies not of a political nature, "and from China; of all matters which regard commerce and "shipping; of all private and personal applications; and of all "transactions with the subordinate offices of Government in "their public capacities and of a public nature. The Secret "Department properly comprizes all subjects of a political "nature; all the correspondence with the Presidents and Select "Committees at the other Presidencies, also with the Councils "there on political affairs; all the correspondence with the "Residents at foreign courts and at Benares; all transactions "with foreign nations and powers; and every military operation "or movement of troops which is either ordered or undertaken" (*Bengal Public Cons.*, 23 Sept. 1783).

The change took effect on 3 December 1783, and on the same day the Board resolved to record their proceedings regarding foreign nations in a separate branch to be known as the Foreign Department, under the charge of the Secretary for the Secret Department. This practically continued an existing distinction, for, in accordance with a resolution of 6 July 1781, all consultations relative to the capture of the Dutch Settlements in Bengal and their subsequent administration had been entered in a "Separate" series, which came to an end under that title on

6 October 1783, but resumed on 10 December following as "Foreign Department." It then continued until 16 May 1786, after which the consultations became "Secret and Foreign." The India Office copies form vols. 41–47 of Range 165, the change taking place in the middle of vol. 47.

Besides the fore-mentioned series of consultations, there were others devoted to revenue matters. In obedience to orders from home, a Committee of Lands was formed towards the end of 1760 for the purpose of administering the revenues of the Twenty-Four Parganas. This body appears to have come to an end in Nov. 1765, when Mr. Sumner was appointed Collector-General for that district. The India Office possesses three volumes relating to its proceedings, viz. :—

Range 98, vols. 10–12. Accounts, Dec. 1759–Nov. 1761. Correspondence, Jan. 1761–Jan. 1762. Proceedings and Correspondence of the Committee, Jan.–Sept. 1762. Accounts, Jan.–Dec. 1762.

Notice may also here be taken of the following :—

Range 98, vols. 3–8. Accounts of Calcutta Sea Customs, 1761–65.

Range 98, vol. 9. Accounts of Calcutta Land Customs, 1760.

As regards the general land revenues of Bengal and Bihar, for some time after the grant of the *Diwani* in 1765 the collection of those revenues (as well as all judicial business connected therewith) remained in the hands of the former Indian officials as agents for the Company. The abuses that ensued led to the appointment in 1769 of English "Supravisors" in each district to watch over the local officials, but this had little practical effect. In September 1770, by the direction of the Company, two Provincial Councils were formed for revenue business, viz., one at Murshidabad for Bengal, and the other at Patna for Bihar. The Councils, however, had still to act, like the "Supravisors," through native agents, and the results were unsatisfactory. In April 1771 a special Controlling Committee of Revenue was formed at Calcutta, under orders from home, and the two Provincial Councils, as well as the officers in charge of the Twenty-Four Parganas and the assigned districts of Bardwan, Midnapur, and Chittagong, were directed to correspond with and obey the orders of the new body. Then came an important change. In August 1771 the Directors wrote to Bengal that they had decided that the Company should "stand forth as Dewan," and by the agency of its own servants take upon itself "the entire care and management of the revenues." Thereupon the new Governor, Warren Hastings, formed a committee of the board, consisting of himself and four members, to settle the land revenue in the various districts on the spot; while the local "Supravisors" were henceforward denominated "Collectors." This "Committee of Circuit" lasted from May 1772 to Feb. 1773. Meanwhile in Sept. 1772 the *khalsa*, or

chief revenue office, was removed from Murshidabad to Calcutta (a step which put an end, for the time being, to the activities of the Council of Revenue at the former place); and it was decided that the Board (*i.e.*, the President and Council) should form itself into a Council of Revenue. This Council commenced its sittings on 13 October 1772, and thereupon the Controlling Committee of Revenue came to an end.

The arrangements made for collecting the land revenue failed to secure the approval of the Court of Directors, and, consequently, at a meeting held on 23 Nov. 1773 the Bengal Government adopted a new plan. A fresh Committee of Revenue was formed at Calcutta, consisting of five members, of whom two were to belong to the Council. This body was to supervise the districts round Calcutta itself.* The rest of the Presidency (except the districts of Chittagong and Tipperah, which were to remain under the management of a chief) was divided into five "Grand Divisions," centring at Bardwan, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Dacca, and Patna, each managed by a Provincial Council of Revenue. At Calcutta the Government continued to sit as a Council of Revenue, or in other words to transact business in a separate Revenue Department; in fact, that arrangement had now become a permanent feature of the administration.

This system lasted until 1781, when on 20 February Warren Hastings and his Council decided to abolish the Provincial Councils and place their powers and duties in the hands of a Committee of Revenue at Calcutta, consisting of four members. The Committee thus established came to an end upon the creation of a Board of Revenue in 1786.

The following consultations for the period under review are preserved in the India Office :—

(First) Provincial Councils.

Murshidabad, 1770–72. *Factory Records, Murshidabad*, vols. 1–7 and 17.

Patna, 1772–73. *F.R., Patna*, vols. 3 and 4.

The Murshidabad Proceedings are included in the *Bengal Press List*, vol. ii (Calcutta, 1918), which also contains summaries of letters sent by the President at the Darbar, 1769–70 and 1772–74, and by the "Supravisor" at Rajshahi, 1769–72.

Controlling Committee of Revenue.

1771–72. Range 67, vols. 53, 54.

For details see the *Bengal Press Lists*, vol. i. (Calcutta, 1915).

* The extant proceedings of the Committee begin on 3 Jan. 1774, but they refer to some earlier consultations.

COMMITTEE OF CIRCUIT.

1772–73. Range 68, vols. 54, 55; Range 69, vol. 17; Range 70, vol. 15.

For details, see the *Bengal Press Lists*, vol. ii. (Calcutta, 1916).

(SECOND) COMMITTEE OF REVENUE.

1774–80. Range 67, vols. 58–76; Range 68, vols. 1–5.

(LATER) PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

Bardwan, 1774–79. *Factory Records, Bardwan*, vols. 1–14.
Dacca, 1773–79. *F.R., Dacca*, vols. 6–21.
Dinajpur, 1774–78. *F.R., Dinajpur*, vols. 1–5.
Murshidabad, 1773–79. *F.R., Murshidabad*, vols. 8–16.
Patna, 1774–80. *F.R., Patna*, vols. 5–16.

(THIRD) COMMITTEE OF REVENUE.

1781–85. Range 68, vols. 6–46.

REVENUE CONSULTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT.*

Oct. 1772–Jan. 1773. Range 67, vols. 55, 56.
Jan.–Dec. 1773. Range 49, vols. 38–43.
Appendix for 1773. Range 67, vol. 57.
1774–85. Range 49, vols. 44–72; Range 50, vols. 1–62.

With these should be mentioned a series of Separate Consultations (Revenue Department) on law business, in nine volumes (Range 166, vols. 79–87), extending from Nov. 1777 to Jan. 1785.

Besides the Committee of Revenue we find other bodies formed during this period for the administration of certain branches under the supervision of the President and Council :—

(1) For the management of the customs dues on inland and foreign trade, Warren Hastings in March 1773 appointed a special Board of Customs. This body appears to have ceased its sittings at the end of the following year, but the administration was continued in its name by the Secretary, who was Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta. The proceedings and correspondence, first of the Board and then of the Collector, form vols. 14–24 of Range 98. They run from April 1773 to the end of 1779.

(2) On the passing of the India Act of 1773 the Directors sent out orders for the establishment of a Board of Trade in Bengal for the management of the Company's mercantile concerns in that part of India. It consisted of eleven members, and remained in existence from 1774 to 1786, when it was

* For the period 1772–76, see the Press Lists issued by the Government of Bengal, vol. iii. (1915), iv. (1917), and v. (1918).

superseded by a new Board, as mentioned below. The India Office has no separate record of the proceedings of the earlier Board, except some extracts in *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. 224. Its correspondence with the Government appears to have been dealt with by the latter in the Public Department, while any resulting correspondence with England was sent home under the head of "Commercial."

(3) At the close of March 1771 a Controlling Military Committee was formed at Calcutta, under orders from home, to deal with all military and marine expenditure, subject of course to the general supervision of the President and Council. The India Office has three volumes of the proceedings of the Committee (Range 18, vols. 41–43). They range from March 1771 to Jan. 1774, with a gap from July 1772 to April 1773, during which period no meetings were held.

It will thus be seen that, at the time of the departure of Warren Hastings for England in Feb. 1785, the business of Government was distributed mainly under the heads of (1) Public (or General), (2) Revenue, (3) Military, (4) Secret, with its subordinate department of Foreign. The following year saw important alterations. The first of these was the commencement on 21 Feb. 1786 (in obedience to the Directors' orders of 11 April 1785) of a separate series of consultations relating to Fort Marlborough (in Sumatra), which was now placed under the charge of the Bengal Government; while on the 2nd of the following month a similar course was adopted for transactions regarding Penang. Both series were continued until 1795. They are now to be found in the *Sumatra* and *Straits Settlements* sections of the *Factory Records*.

A little later still further changes were made, in consequence of a despatch from the Directors, dated 21 Sept. 1785 and received at the beginning of May in the following year.* In this they approved the lines laid down by the Bengal Government in 1783 (*see* p. 43) for the demarcation of the functions of the Public and Secret Departments respectively, but ordered that matters relating to commerce and shipping should be dealt with in a Commercial Department, distinct from the Public. They further directed the formation of three new boards to act under the President and Council, viz., (1) a Military Board, presided over by the Commander-in-Chief; (2) a Board of Revenue, under the charge of a Member of Council†; and (3) a new Board of Trade, similarly directed by one of the Members of Council. The proceedings of the last-named Board were to be transmitted to England in the Commercial Department. It was also intimated that for the future the Court's despatches would be separated into Public, Secret, Military,

* Printed in a *History of the Military Department of the Government of India*, by P. Bonarjee (Calcutta, 1905).

† This really continued the work of the Committee of Revenue previously existing (*see* p. 45).

Revenue, and Commercial, and that the letters sent home were to follow the same arrangement.

These instructions were duly carried into effect, with certain modifications. The three boards were formed, as also a Commercial Department of the Secretariat, under the charge of the Secretary in the Public Department. Important alterations were made in the Secret Department. In a memorandum laid before the President and Council on 31 May 1786, the Secretary in that Department (Mr. Edward Hay) observed :—"The "Honourable Board have lately been pleased to resolve* that "all the business relative to military affairs which has heretofore "been performed in the Public Department shall henceforward "be conducted with the Secret, in order that the lines of duty "followed in the corresponding departments at the other Presi-"dencies may consist with those under this Government." As this would largely increase the work of his office, he proposed "that the proceedings of the Secret Office be divided into the "following departments :—

"(1) *Secret and Political.*—To comprise all subjects of a "political nature; all correspondence with the Presidents and "Councils at the other Presidencies on political subjects; all "correspondence with the Agents or Residents at foreign courts "and at Benares; and every military operation or movement of "troops which is either ordered or undertaken; also, all secret "plans and views of foreign European nations and powers.

"(2) *Secret and Military Department.*—All personal appli-"cations from persons in the military service, whether in His "Majesty's or the Company's troops; all military subjects not "matters of accounts nor of a political nature; all correspondence "with the Presidents and Councils at the other Presidencies on "such subjects; military commissions, &c., &c.

"(3) *Secret and Foreign.*—All transactions with foreign "European nations and powers, and all correspondence with the "other Presidencies respecting them, excepting such as relate "to secret plans and views, which are to be recorded in the "Secret and Political Department." These proposals were approved, and consequently from 31 May 1786, the "Secret" Consultations were continued as "Secret and Political"; a new series of "Secret and Military" Consultations was started; and the existing "Foreign" Consultations changed into "Secret and Foreign." The Public Consultations continued as before, and so did the Revenue. The date when the new Commercial Department started is not known; but the first volume of consultations received at the East India House (under the title of "Public Department; Separate Commercial and Shipping") begins 1 May 1789.

In addition to the Secret and Military Branch of the Secretariat, which was under Mr. Hay, in the summer of 1786 a

* This decision has not been traced in the Consultations.

"Military Department of Inspection" was formed, Lt.-Col. Kyd acting as Secretary. Its duties, as defined by a General Order of 2 August 1786, were to deal with all memorials laid before the Council respecting military rank, all appeals from the audit of the Commissary-General, all military contracts and agencies, and all correspondence with the new Military Board. The usual army returns were also in future to be submitted through this department. The exact effect of the change is not apparent; but it caused no alteration in the system of keeping the consultations. No proceedings in this department are on record.

Reference may here be made to the measures taken from time to time to examine the civil and military establishments with a view to reductions in their expenses. Under Lord Clive a "Secret Department of Inspection" was created in Feb. 1766, but no formal record of its activities has survived. In April 1772, and again in May 1773, it was resolved that the President and Council should meet regularly as a Board of Inspection. In July 1784 the business was transferred from the Public to the Secret Department; and, two years later, the title seems to have been changed to that of "Secret Department of Reform." From the beginning of 1788 the Proceedings were termed "Secret and Separate," under which heading they appear to have been continued until August 1790. A register of about 1812 (now in *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. 718) shows that there were then at the East India House the following series :—

Board of Inspection, 27 April 1772–6 Nov. 1780.
Secret Inspection, 20 August 1782–14 March 1786.
Reform, 22 March 1786–Dec. 1787.
Secret and Separate, 31 Jan. 1788–27 Aug. 1790.

None of these can now be traced at the India Office, though a number of extracts from the first series (1772–80) are included in *Home Miscellaneous*, vols. 357–9; and a portion of the Secret and Separate Proceedings (15 May–8 Dec. 1788) is on record in vol. 369 of that series. The Imperial Record Office at Calcutta has a collection (of which a press list was issued in 1917), consisting of a single consultation (with connected papers) for 16 May 1770, a letter of Oct. 1778, some correspondence in Aug. 1782 and Feb.–March 1783, and a series of consultations and connected documents from Aug. 1784 to Feb. 1787. The same Office has the Secret and Separate Consultations from Jan. 1788 to Dec. 1789.

On 27 July, 1787, the secretariat arrangements were revised, in consequence of the post of Secretary in the Public Department having become vacant. It was decided to place Mr. Hay in charge of all the departments, with the title of Secretary-General. Assistant Secretaries were appointed for the Secret, Public, and Revenue Departments; and though no immediate change was [...] as regards the Military Department of

Inspection, out of respect to the then Secretary, Colonel Kyd, it was intimated that at some future date this branch would be put upon the same footing as the rest.

In May 1789 we find the title "Secret" dropped in the various sections which had hitherto used it, and henceforth the consultations became simply "Political," "Military," and "Foreign." At the beginning of 1790, however, a fresh series of "Secret" Consultations starts, in addition to the "Political" and "Foreign" already mentioned, and this becomes a permanent feature. A subordinate series of "Secret" Consultations (termed "Secret and Separate") for specially confidential subjects, exists for 1797, 1799, 1808–11 (March), with indexes to correspond. For some earlier volumes (not represented at the India Office), *see* the *List of Foreign Department Records*, 1756–1859 (Part I.), issued by the Imperial Record Office, Calcutta.

The India Office press list does not exhibit clearly the relations between these various series of Secret Records. The Secret Consultations from 1768 to 1785 are given on pp. 359–362 of that work. Reference should then be made to p. 369, which gives the succeeding consultations down to 22 May 1786, the Secret and Political for that date to May 1789, and the Political for the rest of the year, followed by the later Secret Consultations, beginning in 1790. The Political Consultations from 1790 onwards will be found on p. 321, together with five volumes for 1789, which duplicate the series just mentioned. The Secret and Foreign Consultations begin on p. 123, are continued on p. 367 (partly as "Foreign"), and then revert to p. 123 as the regular Foreign Series. The Secret and Military, 1786–93, are given on pp. 362–6 (though from 1 May 1789 they should be described as "Military" only); from 1794 onwards they are entered on p. 41.

As regards the proceedings of the three new Boards started in 1786, those of the Board of Trade were marked out for destruction in 1860 on the plea that the information was given also in the Commercial consultations. The Board itself had been abolished in Sept. 1835, its functions being transferred to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium. The transactions of the Military Board, which was dissolved by Lord Dalhousie in 1855,* appear to have been sent home regularly, and to have been destroyed as useless in 1860. They are, however, still on record at Calcutta. The Board of Revenue survives to this day, though it has suffered certain changes. Its proceedings† (*see* the press list, p. 199) begin

* Its functions in relation to ordnance were transferred to an Inspector-General of Ordnance, whose reports for 1855–56 and 1856–57 form vols. 36 and 37 of Range 49.

† In 1894 Sir William Hunter published, under the title of *Bengal MS. Records*, a list of over 14,000 selected documents from the Calcutta series of the records of the Board of Revenue, 1782–1807.

1 June 1786, and at first, land revenue, salt, opium, customs, and "sayer" (*i.e.*, miscellaneous imposts), are all mingled together. From May 1788, however, salt, opium, and customs* are dealt with in three separate series,† leaving the original series to deal mainly with land revenue. Two years later matters relating to "sayer" were separated also; while a little later we find special series for "judicial" (1790–93), "wards" (1792–1847), "police" (1795–97), "grain" (1797–1803), "post office" (1820–29), and "abkaree" (1853–54). All these separate series are classified in the press list as "Board of Revenue (Miscellaneous) Proceedings."

The next development that calls for notice is the establishment of a separate Judicial Department, as the result of the reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis. Up to this time the administration of criminal justice in the districts had been left mainly in the hands of Indian judges, while civil justice had been considered chiefly in relation to the recovery of the revenue. "To this day," wrote Cornwallis in his celebrated minute of 11 February 1793, "all regulations respecting the "administration of justice are passed in the Revenue Depart-"ment." Already from the beginning of 1791 the Revenue Consultations had been split into two branches, one dealing with revenue, the other with judicial matters; and now from May, 1793, all proceedings regarding the administration of civil and criminal justice were recorded in a separate Judicial series.

From the beginning of 1795 the Judicial Consultations bifurcate into "Criminal" (press list, p. 386) and "Civil" (*ibid.*, p. 436); while from 1816 there is a further division in each case into "Western Provinces" and "Lower Provinces." This lasted until the formation of the Presidency of Agra in 1834, when the consultations once again became "Bengal Civil" and "Bengal Criminal" respectively. These two series were amalgamated from May 1842 as "Judicial Consultations," and so continued until the end of 1858.

A further development on the judicial side was the establishment of a distinct series of Law Proceedings. On Jan. 27, 1794, it was resolved "that all matters and business relative to "the Courts of Quarter Sessions and the correspondence with "the Justices be recorded in a separate set of consultations in "the Public Department." The series thus established runs from 1794 to 1834 (p. 131 of press list).

In spite of the relief afforded by the establishment of a separate branch for judicial matters, the Revenue Secretariat continued to bear a heavy load of work. In Jan. 1791 it established a separate series of consultations for salt, sayer, and

* The first volume for customs is Range 89, vol. 6.

† In April 1793 salt and opium were transferred to the Board of Trade, and in the following September the same course was adopted with customs; but in May 1809 the customs department was once again placed under the Board of Revenue, and remained so until 1819.

opium, which was maintained till 1793 (press list, p. 189). The transfer, already noted (p. 51), of salt, opium, and customs from the Board of Revenue to the Board of Trade in 1793, entailed a corresponding alteration in the Secretariat; and accordingly we find (*ibid.*, pp. 189–194) a series of *Public* Consultations then started for those three subjects. At first they were kept apart; but from Oct. 1795 there was one series for all three. In May 1809 the superintendence of the customs department was given back to the Board of Revenue, and that subject disappeared from the Public series; but the latter continued to deal with salt and opium, under the title of Separate Consultations, down to November 1815.

Meanwhile the Revenue Department still recorded its proceedings with regard to sayer in a separate series to July 1805; and we also find distinct volumes for "wards" (Jan. 1794–May 1805), "grain" (Oct. 1794–Oct. 1803), and "mint" (Jan. 1795–July 1805). From 1805 all the Revenue Consultations are combined in one series.

As the result of a committee appointed in Nov. 1792, the Governor-General (Sir John Shore) resolved on April 6, 1795 to place marine matters under the control of the Board of Trade, acting as a Marine Board, the change taking effect from 1 May. The India Office copies of the proceedings of the Board in this capacity down to 1833 were destroyed in 1867. Those from 1834 to 1843 will be found at p. 456 of the press list; while a separate series of the Board's Proceedings regarding Steam Vessels, 1836-40, is entered at p. 472. On 12 August 1843 the Marine Board was abolished by the Government of India, and its duties were entrusted to a Superintendent of Marine, whose proceedings from that date to December 1858 are noted at pp. 460–7 of the same press list.

The establishment of a Marine Board in 1795 did not affect the arrangement by which the transactions of the Governor-General in Council on marine subjects were recorded in the Public Consultations.

Colonel Kyd died in May 1793, and thereupon (by an order of 3 June) the Military Department of Inspection was abolished its duties being absorbed by the Military Department or distributed to various officials.

Early in 1796 Mr. Hay was promoted to a seat at the Board of Trade, and his place as Secretary was taken by Mr. George Hilaro Barlow (the future Governor-General). On 29 Oct. 1799 the Secretariat arrangements were revised at the instance of the Governor-General (Lord Mornington). At that time there were four "Sub-Secretaries" in charge respectively of the following branches: (1) Judicial and Revenue, (2) Secret, Political, and Foreign, (3) Public (including Commercial), and (4) Military; while the Secretary exercised a general supervision and was responsible for the whole of the work. It was now decided to replace the "Sub-Secretaries"

by "Secretaries" for their respective departments, with increased responsibilities and (except in the case of the Military Secretary) a higher salary. Mr. Barlow was made "Chief Secretary," instead of "Secretary," with the same general control as before, but with less responsibility for details. Lieutenant Lionel Hook was continued in charge of the Military Department, and Mr. H. St. George Tucker of the Judicial and Revenue; while Lieut.-Col. William Kirkpatrick was appointed to the Secret, Political, and Foreign Secretaryship, and Mr. C. R. Crommelin to the Public.

From the beginning of 1801 the (Public) Commercial and Shipping Consultations are termed "Commercial" only. They are then continuous to 1834, when (as noted later) the Department was abolished. With these may be mentioned the Reports on External Commerce, 1795–1858 (p. 488 of press list). From 1812 to 1836 they deal also with Internal Commerce.

The surrender by the Nawab of Oudh in 1801 of great part of his territories has been already recorded (p. 36). The "Ceded Provinces," as they were termed, were placed provisionally under the administration of Henry Wellesley (brother of the Governor-General) as Lieutenant-Governor, aided by a Board of Commissioners. Wellesley resigned his post on 18 Jan. 1803, and a month later the Commission was dissolved and the new provinces became part of Bengal. A special department, known as the Revenue Department of the Ceded Provinces, was formed at Calcutta to deal with matters of justice and revenue; while correspondence on secret, military, political or commercial topics relating to the new territory still passed through the ordinary departments of the Supreme Government. On the organisation of the "Conquered Provinces" (see p. 37) being undertaken, it was decided, as a temporary measure, to carry on all correspondence regarding this subject in the Department of the Ceded Provinces, and the title of the latter branch was changed from 27 Nov. 1804 into "the Department "of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces." This provisiona arrangement was of short duration, for on 1 Aug. 1805 the Bengal Government informed the Court of Directors that the special department had been abolished and that for the future all correspondence regarding the Ceded and Conquered Provinces would be carried on through the ordinary departments at Calcutta. The consultations in the special department, extending from Feb. 1803 to July 1805, are enumerated at p. 187 of the press list; they are arranged under the three headings of Revenue, Revenue (Judicial), and Revenue (Public).

The Collectors in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces continued their duties under the supervision of the Board of Revenue at Calcutta, and the latter recorded its proceedings relative to those provinces in a special set of consultations beginning in March 1803 and ending in December 1807. These form vols. 38–63 of Range 90 (press list, p. 245). In July 1807, however, the Bengal

Government intimated to the Court of Directors that a Board of Commissioners had been appointed to superintend the revenue settlement in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces; and in 1809 this Board was declared permanent, and the province of Benares was transferred to its charge as well (Bengal Revenue Letter, 7 April 1809). Its proceedings from Sept. 1807 to April 1822, when another change took place, will be found on pp. 246–54 of the press list. A separate series of proceedings of the Board relating to Customs, 1807–22, is entered in detail on pp. 261–2 of the press list, but it should be added that the volumes for 1818 and 1819, there shown as missing, have since been found.

In January 1810 the Public Department commenced a separate series of Financial Consultations. Two years later, further relief was given by establishing a Colonial Department. The conquest of Mauritius, Java, and the Moluccas had thrown much extra work on the various departments, especially the Public; and on 8 August 1812,* Lord Minto decided to appoint an additional Secretary to Government, who was to take charge of a new Colonial Department, as well as of the existing Financial Department. The official selected for the double post was Mr. Henry St. George Tucker. Already separate series had been started for "Secret Colonial" (*see* p. 378 of the press list), "Political Colonial" "Foreign Colonial," (*ibid.*, p. 455), "Military Colonial," and "Public Colonial" consultations; and now from Aug. 1812 these were continued in two regular series, entitled "Civil Colonial" and "Military Colonial" respectively (*ibid.*, pp. 453–5).

The employment of the additional Secretary did not meet with the approval of the Court of Directors, who in March 1815 ordered the abolition of the post, on the score of expense. The Governor-General and his Council, accordingly, on 25 Nov. 1815, put an end to the Colonial Department by distributing its duties among the other departments of the Secretariat. Being unwilling, however, to lose the benefit of Mr. Tucker's assistance, they devised a rearrangement of the secretaryships. Hitherto the Revenue and the Judicial Departments had both been under the charge of one man, in spite of the growth of the work in each branch. It was now decided to leave the Judicial Secretary to attend exclusively to that branch, and to group together the Revenue, Financial and "Separate" (*i.e.*, Salt and Opium) Departments, under the charge of Mr. Tucker, as Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department.† This designation

* *See* the Public Consultations of 14 August 1812, and the Bengal letter of 20 October following.

† Public Consultations, 25 Nov. 1815. The secretariat, as rearranged, is there stated as consisting of the following branches:—(1) Secret, Political and Foreign, all under one officer; (2) Public and Commercial, under another; (3) Judicial; (4) Territorial (including Financial and Revenue); (5) Military.

was due to the fact that the India Act of 1813 had laid down strict rules regarding the application of the Indian territorial revenues, and under these the amount which might be expended from those revenues in any one year for commercial purposes had been limited to a sum equal to the expenditure from home funds during the preceding year for purposes recognised as territorial charges; and the new arrangement was recommended on the ground that by its means all the correspondence about territorial receipts and expenditure would be conducted in one branch of the Secretariat.

The practical result of this measure, so far as the consultations were concerned, was not great. The Revenue Consultations were henceforth styled "Territorial: Revenue," and the Financial "Territorial: Financial," while the "Public: Separate" became "Territorial: Separate (Salt and Opium)." This distinction is, however, ignored in the press list (p. 193), where the "Territorial: Revenue" Consultations continue under the head of "Revenue," while the "Salt and Opium" series from Nov. 1815 is wrongly described as "Public" and is made to end in 1820. As a matter of fact, it is continued on p. 180.

Early in 1816 it was decided to place the revenue administration of the Benares district and of certain parts of Bihar under the special superintendence of Mr. John Deane, as a temporary Commissioner. Upon the death of that officer in the following year a Board of two Commissioners was appointed to continue his work, and the districts of Dinajpur and Rangpur were placed under the authority of that Board (Bengal Revenue letter, 20 Nov. 1817). The Proceedings of the Commissioners, from Feb. 1816 to April 1822, including their separate consultations regarding Customs, will be found at p. 265 of the press list.

The creation of a Bishopric of Calcutta by letters patent of 2 May, 1814, led to the establishment of a series of Ecclesiastical Consultations. These commence in Nov. 1815 and are continuous to June 1858 (press list, pp. 38, 39).

One effect of the change made in 1815 was to relieve the Public Department of a considerable portion of its work. The balance was redressed in 1818, when the superintendence of the Surveyor-General's department was transferred from the Military Secretary to the Secretary in the Public Department, who also took over the charge of the Foreign Department from the Political Secretary. At the same time (5 June 1818) the name of the Public Department was changed to "General," and the official in charge was designated "the Secretary to Government "in the General, Foreign, and Commercial Departments." The title "Public" accordingly disappears from this time, though it is wrongly continued in the press list to 1858.*

* The Government of India has printed press lists of the Bengal Public Proceedings from 1752 to 1800.

As the multifarious duties of the Calcutta Board of Revenue were proving too heavy a load, the portion relating to customs was transferred in May 1819 to a new board, which also took over from the Board of Trade all matters respecting salt and opium. The proceedings of this Board of Customs, Salt and Opium were recorded in three separate series under those headings. For the period to Dec. 1820, only the section relating to salt is available at the India Office (Range 163, vols. 38–53), and this has been wrongly entered at p. 180 of the press list. From Jan. 1821 to the end of 1858* all three series will be found at pp. 284–319 of the press list, mixed with the miscellaneous proceedings of the Board of Revenue. As the result of the abolition of the Board of Trade and the transfer of its duties to the Board of Customs, the latter started a separate "Commercial" series in Sept. 1835, which was continued until the end of 1852 (*see* pp. 300–317 of the press list).

The division of the revenue administration of Bengal between three Revenue Boards (for the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, for Bihar and Benares, and for Bengal Proper) was revised in 1822. The superintendence of the Delhi territories had recently been entrusted to the first named of these, and it was in consequence rather overweighted. Consequently by Regulation III. of 1822 the Governor-General in Council transferred the northern and southern divisions of Bundelkhand and the districts of Allahabad and Cawnpore to the Board of Commissioners for Bihar and Benares, while the districts of Bhagalpur and Purnea were taken from that Board and handed over to the Board at Calcutta. These changes were to take effect from 1 May, and henceforth the three Boards were to be called the Boards of Revenue for the Western Provinces, for the Central Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces respectively. Their Proceedings will be found in the press list, at p. 254 for the Western (1822–28), p. 270 for the Central (1822–29), and p. 219 for the Lower Provinces (1822–29). The separate Customs Proceedings of the Board for the Western Provinces (1822–28) are given at pp. 262–3.

In July 1826 (Regulation IX.) the general control of the customs was taken from the Revenue Boards in the Central and Western Provinces (reserving, however, certain powers to those bodies) and transferred to the Board of Customs at Calcutta.

By Regulation I. of 1829 an important change was made in the revenue and judicial arrangements. The territory under the direct administration of the Governor-General was split up into twenty divisions, to each of which was appointed a Commissioner of Circuit and Revenue, with extensive powers. The Boards of Revenue for the Western and Central Provinces were abolished, and that for the Lower Provinces (strengthened by the appointment of an additional member) was changed into a Sadr Board

* From May, 1855, only abstracts were sent home.

of Revenue for the whole Presidency. In September 1829, however, it was found advisable to depute one of the members of the Sadr Board to administer temporarily the Western Provinces, and by Regulation X. of 1831 this system of deputing one or more members to exercise at Allahabad the powers of the Board was confirmed. In May 1832 the Delhi territories were placed under the same Board (Regulation V).

In February 1833 (Regulation I.), the control of the customs and town duties in the same districts was transferred from the Board of Customs at Calcutta to the Commissioners at Allahabad.

The India Office file of the Proceedings of the Sadr Board of Revenue (press list, p. 224) runs from March 1829 to March 1855; while those of the Board at Allahabad (press list, p. 258) extend from Sept. 1829 to the end of 1833. The separate Customs Proceedings of the latter body for 1833–35 will be found on pp. 263, 298–300 of the press list. From Jan. 1836 that Board became the Agra Sadr Board of Revenue.

On 1 May 1828 the Governor-General in Council decided to institute a separate set of Proceedings in the Territorial Department to be designated "Miscellaneous Revenue" and to deal with matters of irrigation, roads, bridges, abkari, various small imposts, pensions, wards, &c. These consultations will be found on p. 194 of the press list.

On 13 April 1830 it was resolved to unite the offices of Judicial Secretary and Revenue Secretary on the first vacancy, and to transfer the Financial Branch of the Territorial Department to the Secretary in the General Department. Accordingly Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. H. Macnaghten was nominated to the new post, his appointment to take effect upon the retirement of Mr. Holt Mackenzie. This happened at the close of the year, and thereupon the "Territorial Department" disappeared, its components becoming "Revenue," "Financial," and "Separate" Departments simply.

From March 1832 the consultations relating to Mint matters were kept apart from the General Financial Proceedings. A list of these volumes, extending to Feb. 1854, is given on p. 498 of the press list. With this series may be mentioned the Proceedings of the Bengal Mint Committee (*ibid.*, p. 499); they commence in June 1814, and run to April 1858, including two special volumes (Range 162, vols. 83, 84) recording the proceedings (1823–32) of a special committee superintending the construction of a new mint.

The Charter Act of 1833, which came into force the following year, changed the Governor-General of Bengal into the Governor-General of India, and authorised the division of the Bengal Presidency into two, to be termed the Presidency of Fort William and the Presidency of Agra respectively. The Governor-General and his Council were to act for the present as the Governor and Council of Fort William. So far as Bengal

was concerned, these changes came into operation on 14 Nov. 1834, when Lord William Bentinck assumed his separate powers as Governor of Fort William, while Sir Charles Metcalfe was declared Governor of Agra.* Bengal thus shrank again to what was known as the "Lower Provinces." Separate series of consultations were started for the Government of India, while the existing series continued for the most part to record the proceedings of the Government of Bengal. As, however, the Military Department was transferred to the Government of India in Nov. 1834,† the Bengal Military Consultations ceased from that time; while the Bengal Secret Consultations came to end in June, owing to a similar transfer of work. The Bengal Law Consultations likewise stopped, since the duty of legislation had now fallen to the Supreme Government. And as the Company's trading operations had come to a close, the Commercial Consultations ceased also. The remaining departments of both Governments were grouped under two Secretaries, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, who had charge of the General, Foreign, and Financial Departments in each case, and Mr. Macnaghten, who superintended the Secret, Political, Revenue, and Judicial.

Under orders from the Court of Directors of 13 February 1838, a Marine Department was started for Bengal from 2 May of that year. The consultations in this department are given at p. 468 of the press list.

The Miscellaneous Revenue Consultations cease in June, 1841, the subjects dealt with therein being henceforward included in the general "Revenue" series. In Jan. 1853, however, a fresh series of "Miscellaneous Revenue" was started, absorbing the "Separate" consultations. The new series runs to the end of 1858. From Nov. 1854 to Dec. 1856 there is a separate section for Public Works, while from April 1855 to Dec. 1858 another deals with land revenue and abkari.

The joint secretariat for India and Bengal lasted until 1 May 1843, at which time Mr. J. Thomason was in charge, as Secretary, of all the departments of both governments except the General, Financial, and Military, each of which had its own Secretary. It was now (29 April 1843) decided by the Governor-General in Council to separate completely the Secretariat of the Government of India from that of Bengal, leaving the latter to "conduct all the details of its administration in the departments "heretofore styled Judicial, Revenue, and General." These details, it was stated, "included all business connected with the "administration of civil and criminal justice and the management

* For the subsequent history of the Agra Presidency *see* a special section below.

† In 1853 the question was raised whether the administration of the Bengal Army by the Government of India was legally in accordance with the statute of 1833; but the doubt was removed by Act 17 & 18 Vict., c. 77, of 1854, which validated all past action of the Governor-General in relation to the Presidency of Fort William (*see* Lee-Warner's *Life of Lord Dalhousie*, vol. ii., p. 250).

"of police, public works of a civil description, and the civil, "medical, and ecclesiastical administration, the collection of "revenue in all its branches of land revenue, customs, salt, "opium, and abkaree, the post office, the department of education, "and the internal and external marine."

As regards the Bengal Consultations the change had little effect. The series of "General," "Judicial," "Revenue," "Separate," "Financial," "Financial: Mint," "Marine," and "Ecclesiastical" went on as before. A new series of "Education" Consultations was started on 3 May 1843.* The "Foreign" series came to a stop at the close of 1842; but from 26 June 1843 the "Political" Consultations took the name of "Foreign" until the end of March 1844. From that date until 1858 the Political proceedings are included in the General Consultations, save that for the year 1852 they are recorded separately (Range 127, vol. 50). Separate indexes for 1852–58 are available. Similarly, the Financial Consultations from May 1854 to Dec. 1858 are incorporated with the Revenue Department Proceedings for that period, except during the first ten months of 1857, for which separate volumes exist.

The initiation of schemes for the introduction of railways led in 1845 to the establishment of a distinct set of Bengal Railway Proceedings (Press List, p. 83), which run on to the end of 1858.

In 1854, under the authority of the India Act of the previous year, the province of Bengal was committed to the charge of a Lieutenant-Governor, the change taking place on 1 May. No alteration was made in the existing series of Proceedings. In April 1855, however, a separate set was started for Public Works (Press List, p. 129). There is also a brief series of Judicial Public Works Proceedings, May 1855 to Dec. 1856 (*ibid.*, p. 452). These relate chiefly to repairs, &c., to jails, police stations, and court houses.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The despatches to and from the Court of Directors have been noted under the section devoted to the East India Company. Other correspondence will to a large extent be found recorded in the volumes of Consultations and Proceedings. The *Home Miscellaneous* series also contains many volumes of correspondence, particularly the "East Indies Series" (vols. 93–190), Sir John Shore's correspondence (vols. 443–8), and Lord Wellesley's correspondence (vols. 457-479, 482–5, 579–583). The following is the only special series to be noticed here.

Of local correspondence, *i.e.*, letters passing between the various stations, or between these and the authorities at Calcutta, the India Office possesses only one volume, viz., of Murshidabad letters received or sent, Sept.–Oct. 1770 (*Factory Records*,

* The Education Consultations from Jan. 1853 to June 1858 are to be found in the Bengal General Consultations for the same period.

Murshidabad, vol. 17). There are, however, considerable collections of these in the various District Records in Bengal, and the following have already been published at Calcutta, under the editorship of Archdeacon Firminger :—

Midnapur, 1763–67 and 1768–70.
Rangpur, 1770–79.
Sylhet, 1770–85, 1786–87, and 1788–90.
Dinajpur, 1786–89.

For letters from Murshidabad and Rajshahi, *see* p. 45.

BENGAL PERSIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

This consists of translations of letters to and from Indian princes and notables, and is so-called because the originals were written in Persian. The regular series is in the custody of the Political Department, and extends from 1788 to 1817 ; but there is a break from 1790 to 1795 inclusive, and the "Letters Sent" for 1804, 1808, and 1817 are missing. The *Home Miscellaneous* series contains a number of letters to and from Indian princes in the time of Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, and Lord Cornwallis (vols. 193–4, 201–3, 252–3).

The Government of India possess a far more complete collection, of which calendars are now being compiled. The following volumes have been published :—

Calendar of the Persian Correspondence (Receipts and Issues), 1766–77 (Calcutta, 1907).

Calendar of the Persian Correspondence, vol. i., 1759–67 (Calcutta, 1911).

Calendar of the Persian Correspondence, vol. ii., 1767–69 (Calcutta, 1914).

There is also a Press List of Persian Correspondence Received, 1769–1801.

ACCOUNTS.

A brief enumeration of these will suffice. Details will be found under the respective headings in the press list of the Bengal records.

BENGAL GENERAL JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

1704–1859 (464 vols.).

From 1834 to 1852 the series includes special volumes relating to money transactions between the various Presidencies.

DURBAR ACCOUNTS.

1825–26 (4 vols.).

DURBAR JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

1826–59 (41 vols.).

These are accounts of expenditure by the Political Department, and the latter portion of the series should in strictness be classified under "Government of India."

MARINE PAYMASTER'S JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

1833–59 (39 vols.).

The accounts for 1824–33 were destroyed in 1867.

NAVAL STOREKEEPER'S JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

1833–57 (43 vols.).

The accounts for 1824–33 were destroyed in 1867.

CALCUTTA MINT ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1809–59 (49 vols.).

The volumes for 1832–33 and 1847–48 are missing.

CASH ACCOUNT OF THE CALCUTTA HOUSE ASSESSMENT.

1825–37 (12 vols.).

The house tax was first imposed by the Justices of the Peace appointed under the India Act of 1793.

MYSORE PRINCES' ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1826–59 (32 vols.).

These are accounts of disbursements for the maintenance of the family of Tipu Sultan.

TREASURY CASH ACCOUNTS.

1833–59 (105 vols.).

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

The courts established by the British in Bengal were, broadly speaking, of two kinds, viz., those instituted at Calcutta by royal charter, administering mainly English law, and those created throughout the province by the East India Company, under the powers derived from the Delhi Emperor's grant, to dispense justice to the native population in accordance with their own customs and traditions. To the former class belong the Mayor's Court and its successor, the Supreme Court : to the

latter the various district and provincial courts for the administration of civil and criminal justice, under the appellate jurisdiction of two Sadr Courts at Calcutta, namely, the Sadr Diwani Adalat for civil, and the Sadr Nizamat Adalat for criminal causes.

Of all these various courts the only records preserved at the India Office are those enumerated below. Reference should also be made to the *Home Miscellaneous* series, vols. 420–6. The records of the Sadr Nizamat Adalat, preserved at the East India House, were destroyed in 1860.

CALCUTTA MAYOR'S COURT.

A Mayor's Court was established at Calcutta in 1727 under a royal charter of the preceding year, and reconstituted by a fresh charter in 1753, which excluded from the cognizance of the court all suits and actions between Indians, unless both parties submitted them to its determination. The court was empowered to grant probates and to exercise testamentary jurisdiction. It was superseded in 1774 by the Supreme Court.

The following records are preserved at the India Office (*see* press list, p. 513) :—

Dec. 1727–Dec. 1738.	Court's Proceedings (Range 155, vols. 10–20).
Jan. 1728–Dec. 1742.	Copies of wills proved (Range 154, vol. 40, and Range 155, vol. 9).
Dec. 1739–Dec. 1741.	Court's Proceedings and copies of wills (Range 154, vols. 41, 42).
Dec. 1741–Dec. 1742.	Court's Proceedings (Range 155, vol. 21).
Dec. 1742–Dec. 1743.	Court's Proceedings and copies of wills (Range 154, vol. 43).
Dec. 1743–Dec. 1744.	Court's Proceedings (Range 155, vol. 22).
Sept. 1744–July 1751.	Proceedings against Wadham Brooke (Range 155, vol. 23).
Dec. 1744–Dec. 1750.	Court's Proceedings and copies of wills (Range 154, vols. 44–49).
Dec. 1750–Dec. 1755.	Court's Proceedings (Range 155, vols. 24, 25, 27–29).
Sept. 1751–July 1754.	Proceedings against Jonathan Ranson (Range 155, vol. 26).
Jan. 1757–Oct. 1774.*	Court's Proceedings (Range 155, vols. 30–39, 41, 43, 45–49).
Dec. 1750–Oct. 1774.	Copies of wills proved (Range 154, vols. 50–55).
1 Oct. 1766.	Lord Clive's covenant and oath as Governor (Range 155, vol. 40).

* The year 1770 is missing.

17 Feb. 1767.	Mr. Verelst's covenant and oath (Range 155, vol. 42).
Oct. 1768–Oct. 1772.	Proceedings against Thomas Forbes (Range 155, vol. 44).
1754.	Journal and ledger of securities deposited by suitors (Range 155, vol. 52).
Jan. 1757–April 1758.	Petitions, replications, &c. (Range 155, vols. 69–70).
1757.	Copies of bonds (Range 155, vol. 60).
Dec. 1760–Oct. 1774.	Copies of instruments, protests, &c. registered in the office of the Notary Public (Range 155, vols. 61–68).
July 1766–March 1767.	Copies of decrees (Range 155, vols. 50, 51).
July 1766–Oct. 1774.*	Probates and administrations (Range 155, vols. 53–59).
March 1758–July 1776.	Inventories of estates (Range 154, vols. 61–70; Range 155, vols. 1–4).

CALCUTTA QUARTER SESSIONS.

By the Charter of 1726 the Governor and the five senior members of Council were appointed Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer.

Sept. 1728–Oct. 1733.	Proceedings at sessions of Oyer and Terminer (Range 155, vols. 72, 73).

CALCUTTA ZAMINDARI COURT.

From the end of the seventeenth century one of the Members of Council acted as Zamindar for Calcutta and neighbourhood, collecting the revenues of the district and administering civil and criminal justice among the native inhabitants.

The only two volumes at the India Office relating to this court are :—a register, civil and criminal, of trials by the Zamindar during 1766 (Range 155, vol. 71), and a record of Faujdari (criminal) trials by his native assistants during 1774 (Range 154, vol. 38).

SUPREME COURT.

Established by royal charter of March 26, 1774, in accordance with the Regulating Act of the previous year. As the Court was entirely independent of the East India Company, it did not furnish to the latter any account of its proceedings, and the

* There is a gap between Dec. 1769 and Dec. 1770.

following are the only documents in the possession of the India Office:—

Oct. 1774–Dec. 1779	Copies of Wills registered in the Supreme Court (Range 154, vols. 56–60).
Oct. 1775–Dec. 1779	Inventories of estates (Range 155, vols. 5–8).

For continuations of these series, *see* under "Personal" (*infra*, p. 111).

SADR DIWANI ADALAT.

This court was established by Warren Hastings in 1772 as a court of appeal in civil cases, and was composed of the Governor and Council, assisted by Indian officials. In 1780 a new arrangement was adopted, by which Sir Elijah Impey, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, became also president of the Sadr Diwani Adalat; but this change failed to secure the approval of the Directors, by whose orders the Governor-General and his Council resumed their superintendence in Nov. 1782. The court was abolished in 1862, when the High Court of Bengal was created in supersession of both the Sadr Courts and the Supreme Court.

The extant records at the India Office consist of the proceedings of the Court from March 1773 to Jan. 1774, and from May 1793 to March 1801. For details, *see* the press list, p. 502.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CONSULTATIONS.*

As already noted under Bengal (p. 57), the India Act of 1833 (3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 85) vested the supreme control of the administration in a Governor-General of India and his Council, who were to be for the present also the Governor and Council of Bengal. The change was made on 16 June 1834, at which date Lord William Bentinck was staying at Utakamand, in the Nilgiris, while Sir Charles Metcalfe was carrying on the administration at Calcutta as Deputy-Governor. Separate "India" Proceedings were at once started in ten departments, viz., General,† Judicial, Revenue, Separate Revenue, Secret, Political, Foreign, Ecclesiastical, Financial, and Military.‡ The joint secretariat arrangements, as regards most of the departments, have been described already at p. 58, to which may be added that

* The term is here retained as a convenient description, though it was gradually superseded by "Proceedings," which became the regular designation.

† Wrongly styled "Public" in the *List of India Proceedings*, 1834–58.

‡ There is also one volume of Commercial Proceedings, but it only records two meetings (16 June and 19 Aug. 1834). The proceedings in the Financial Department on Mint matters are recorded separately from Nov. 1834.

the Government of India had its own Secretary for the Military Department.

The only record of the early legislative activities of the Government of India is to be found in the Civil Judicial Proceedings for 1834-5. From 6 July 1835, however, a separate series of Legislative Proceedings begins, which continues to 19 May 1854, and then comes to an end until 1861. The Judicial Proceedings are continuous from 1834 to 1858.

A separate India Marine Department was formed in May 1838 under the orders from home, alluded to on p. 58. The corresponding Proceedings run from that date to the close of 1858.

The establishment in May 1843 of distinct secretariats for the Government of India and for Bengal has been recorded on p. 58. The former Government had already (January 1843) appointed a distinct secretary for its Financial Department, and it now resolved to amalgamate the Political and Foreign Departments under another secretary, and to group the remaining branches, viz., Revenue, Separate Revenue, General, Marine, Judicial, Legislative, and Ecclesiastical under a third secretary, in what was to be termed the Home Department. No change was made in the arrangements regarding the Military Department.

Strictly speaking, the proceedings in the subordinate branches of the Home Department should from this point be termed "Home (Revenue)," "Home (Ecclesiastical)," and so forth, but the distinction has not been made in the Press List. The Secret Proceedings continued to form a series apart from the Political and Foreign.

The assumption in the same year by the Governor-General of the direct administration of "The Saugor and Nerbudda Territories" (*see* p. 37) led to the institution of distinct series of "Judicial," "Revenue," and "Separate Revenue" Proceedings for business relating to those parts (including also Bundelkhand). Of these, the "Judicial" extend from 1843 to 1852 (the 1847 volume is missing); the "Revenue," likewise from 1843 to 1852; and the "Separate Revenue," from the same date to 1849. Particulars of these series are given in the *List of India Proceedings*, 1834–58. As already noted, in 1853 "The Saugor and Nerbudda Territories" were placed once more under the administration of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, while, in the following year, Bundelkhand became part of the new Central India Agency.

India Public Works Proceedings were started in Feb. 1855 and ran on to the end of 1858. Questions relating to railways are dealt with in the same series.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the despatches exchanged between the Government of India and the Company, reference should be made to the sections

commencing on p. 11. Correspondence in India itself must generally be sought in the Proceedings, though two volumes of correspondence between the Supreme Government and the Government of the Punjab will be found in the *Home Miscellaneous* series (*see* p. 30). There is, however, a special series of *Military Estates Correspondence*, in 29 vols., extending from 1853 to 1858, with indexes (Range 49, vols. 2–30). This contains copies of letters received or sent by the Military Department of the Government of India relating to the estates of deceased officers and men belonging to the Company's Bengal army.

ACCOUNTS.

GENERAL JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

See under "Bengal" (p. 60).

DURBAR JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

See under "Bengal" (p. 61).

TREASURY CASH ACCOUNTS.

See under "Bengal" (p. 61).

CIVIL PAYMASTER'S CASH ACCOUNT.

1856–57 (1 vol.).

MILITARY JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

1852–59 (28 vols.).

For particulars, *see* the *Press List of Bengal Records*, p. 105.

AGRA PRESIDENCY.

We have already seen that by the India Act of 1833 directions were given for the formation of a separate Presidency of Agra. In a despatch dated 27 Dec. 1833, the Court of Directors appointed Sir Charles Metcalfe to the new Governorship; but as he was in temporary charge of the administration at Calcutta at the time when the Act came into force (June 1834), it was not until the return of the Governor-General in November that the new Presidency was inaugurated. It was then notified that Sir Charles Metcalfe had assumed charge of the Government of Agra on 14 November. The Presidency was defined as comprising all territories hitherto under the control of the Courts of Sadr Diwani Adalat and Nizamat Adalat for the Western Provinces, and of the Sadr Board for the same provinces, in their judicial and revenue capacity; and Allahabad was to be provisionally the seat of the administration.

Sir Charles Metcalfe left Calcutta in December, but had scarcely reached Allahabad when he was recalled to Calcutta to take charge of the administration on the departure of Lord William Bentinck for England in March 1835. His place at Allahabad was taken in turn by Mr. William Blunt and Mr. Alexander Ross. Meanwhile doubts had arisen as to the expediency of establishing a new Presidency, and an Act of Parliament (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 52) was passed in 1835, suspending the provisions under this head of the previous Act, and authorising the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor instead. The Agra Presidency came to an end accordingly early in 1836.

The India Office records relating to the Presidency of Agra are detailed in the *Press List of Proceedings, &c.: N.W. Provinces and other Minor Administrations.* They may be tabulated as follows :—

CONSULTATIONS.

General.	Dec. 1834 to March 1836.
Judicial (Civil).	Nov. 1834 to March 1836.
Ditto (Criminal).	Ditto.
Political.	Dec. 1834 to March 1836.
Revenue.	Nov. 1834 to March 1836.
Ditto (Miscellaneous).	Ditto.
Separate Revenue.	Ditto.
Sadr Board of Revenue.	Jan. to March 1836.
Ditto (Customs).	Ditto.

ACCOUNTS.

Treasury Accounts.	1834–36.
General Journals and Ledgers.	1834–36.

The correspondence with England will be found under the section devoted to that subject (pp. 11–28).

THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The earlier history of these territories, first as part of Bengal and then as a separate administration termed the Presidency of Agra, has already been narrated. The despatch from the Court of Directors, enclosing copies of the Act of 1835, and intimating their decision to suspend accordingly the provisions of section 38 of the earlier enactment, reached Calcutta at the end of Feb. 1836, and a proclamation was at once issued giving effect to the suspension, and, as a temporary measure, appointing Mr. Ross "Lieutenant-Governor of the Western Provinces," with the same powers as he had exercised as Governor of Agra. The permanent post was offered to and accepted by Sir Charles Metcalfe, who was thereupon (28 March) gazetted as

"Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,"* with Agra as his headquarters. He assumed charge on 13 April 1836.

The area of the new administrative unit was much the same as that of the present province of Agra, except that it did not yet comprise Jhansi and most part of Jalaun, while on the other hand it included the Delhi territories, which were afterwards made over to the Punjab. In addition, the Lieutenant-Governor was entrusted with the superintendence of the Political Agencies in Rajputana (including Ajmer) and "The Saugor and Nerbudda Territories." The latter agency was taken away in 1843, but restored in 1853, and remained part of the province until the creation of the "Central Provinces" in 1861.† Between 1840 and 1853 Jhansi and parts of Jalaun and Hamirpur were added to the North-Western Provinces. On the other hand the Delhi territories were in 1858 transferred to the Punjab.

Oudh was annexed in 1856, and was made a Chief Commissionership under the Government of India. The India Office possesses no separate proceedings for that province during the period of the Company's administration.

CONSULTATIONS.

The various series started for "Agra" ran on after the change in the designation of the province; but after June 1837 the Miscellaneous Revenue Proceedings were absorbed into the General Revenue files. A separate Financial series began in April 1843, while Public Works Proceedings were started in May 1854. From Jan. 1842 to May 1843 (when those agencies were taken over by the Government of India), there are distinct Civil Judicial, Criminal Judicial, and Revenue Proceedings for Bundelkhand and "The Saugor and Nerbudda Territories." In most departments there is a gap for 1857, due to the Mutiny. The *List of Proceedings, &c.: N.W. Provinces and other Minor Administrations* should be consulted for details; but the following is a summary:—

General. 1836–58 (except Oct. 1856 to Dec. 1857).
Judicial (Civil). 1836–58 (except 1857).
Ditto. 1842–43.
(Bundelkhand and Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.)
Judicial (Criminal). 1836–58 (except 1857).
Ditto. 1842–43.
(Bundelkhand, &c.).
Political. 1836–58 (except Jan.–April 1857).

* This followed the actual wording of the Act, though the term is therein used in a descriptive sense only. The Directors in their despatch referred to the post as that of "Lieutenant-Governor of Agra," and, as mentioned above, the title first employed described the territory as "the Western Provinces."

† Press lists of the records now at Nagpur, extending from 1798 to 1841, have recently been printed.

Revenue. 1836–58 (except Feb.–Dec. 1857 and July–Sept. 1858).
Ditto. 1842–43.
(Bundelkhand, &c.).
Separate Revenue. 1836–58 (except 1857).
Miscellaneous Revenue. 1836–37.
Sadr Board. 1836–58.
Ditto (Customs). 1836–58.
Financial. 1843–58 (except 1857).
Public Works. 1854–58 (except 1857).

ACCOUNTS.

Cash Accounts. 1837–58.
Durbar Accounts. 1837–42.
Treasury Accounts. 1836–57.
Jalaun Treasury Accounts. 1838–43.
Jhansi Treasury Accounts. 1839–46.
Bullion Accounts. 1841–44.
General Journals. 1836–58.
General Ledgers. 1836–58.

For correspondence recourse must be had to the Proceedings.

An account of the records preserved in India will be found in *Notes on the English Pre-Mutiny Records in the United Provinces*, by D. Dewar, I.C.S. (1911).

THE PUNJAB.

This province was not made a Lieutenant-Governorship until the beginning of 1859, having previously (from 1849) been governed, first by a Board of Administration (presided over by Sir Henry Lawrence), and then by a Chief Commissioner (John Lawrence). The India Office has no separate records for this period, except General Journals and Ledgers, 1849–51, Treasury Accounts, 1849–51, and the correspondence mentioned on p. 30. For other information it is necessary to go to the Proceedings and Correspondence of the Government of India.

The records at Lahore begin in 1804. They include many relating to the Delhi territories while they formed part, first of Bengal, and then of the North-Western Provinces. Eleven press lists, extending from that date to 1857, and eight volumes of extracts (1807–58), have been printed.

MADRAS.*

As in the case of Bengal and Bombay, the early history of the Madras Presidency is concerned merely with a few trading

* For more detailed information about the Madras Records, the reader may be referred to Mr. Henry Dodwell's excellent *Report* on the subject published at Madras in 1916.

stations along the coast or a short distance inland. The earliest British factories were those established in 1611 at Masulipatam and Petapoli (now Nizampatam), both of them ports of the then kingdom of Golconda. Ten years later, the East India Company's servants were admitted to the Dutch settlement of Pulicat under an agreement that the trade should be shared between the two nations in equal portions ; but this arrangement broke down and the English factors withdrew in 1623. Early in 1626 a settlement was made at Armagon (now Durgarayapatnam), situated in Hindu territory, about 40 miles north of Pulicat ; and from this station the factors removed in 1640 to the village of Madraspatam, about 20 miles south of Pulicat. Here, on a strip of ground rented from a representative of the old Vijayanagar dynasty, they erected Fort St. George, which thereupon became the headquarters of the Agency instead of Masulipatam. During the remaining part of the 17th century other factories were established, including Fort St. David, which was built near Cuddalore in 1690. The definitive establishment of Madras as a Presidency took place in 1684.

The actual British possessions in this part of India were long restricted to Fort St. David and the district round Madras. The first portion of the present Presidency to be acquired was the district known as the Northern Circars. This was ceded as the result of Col. Forde's capture of Masulipatam in 1759, and the grant was confirmed by the Mughal Emperor six years later. One of the Circars, however, viz., Guntur, did not come under British administration until 1788. Negapatam was taken from the Dutch in 1781 and confirmed to Great Britain three years later. By the treaty of Seringapatam in 1792 Tipu Sultan of Mysore ceded most of the present districts of Malabar and Salem, with portions of the Madura and North Arcot districts ; while the partition that followed his death in 1799 gave the Presidency further portions of North Arcot and Salem, besides Kanara, Coimbatore, and the Nilgiris. In the same year the Raja of Tanjore resigned to the British the administration of his territory, and in 1800 the Nizam made over the territory he had acquired from Mysore, including the present districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, and part of Kurnool. The dominions of the Nawab of the Carnatic were taken over in 1801, the Madras Presidency thus reaching nearly its fullest dimensions. Further increases of territory were obtained by the cession of Sadras and other Dutch stations in 1825, the annexation of the rest of Kurnool in 1839, and the purchase of Tranquebar from the Danes in 1845.

THE EARLY FACTORIES.

The documents relating to this stage are to be found principally in the *Original Correspondence* series, in the *Letter*

Books, and in the separate sections of the *Factory Records*, of which the following is a summary :—

MASULIPATAM.

Consultations, 1670–71, 1675–82,* 1684–85 (4 vols.).

Copies of letters sent, 1638, 1640, 1666, 1670–73, 1675–77, 1682–86 (4 vols.).

Copies of letters received, 1622–23, 1666, 1670–73, 1675–78 (with gaps), 1682, 1685 (3 vols.).

Diary of William Puckle, 1675–76 (1 vol.).

Proceedings of the New Company's representatives, 1699–1700 (1 vol.).

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Diaries and consultations, 1655, 1662, 1672–73, 1675–76, 1677–78, 1680–81, 1683–85, 1686–90, 1693–99 (with gaps), 1701–4 (13 vols.).†

Copies of letters sent, 1661–65 (with gaps), 1668–71 (with gaps), 1673–77, 1679, 1681, 1687–88, 1692–94, 1696–1700, 1704 (12 vols.).

Copies of letters received, 1669–77, 1680–81, 1687–88, 1692–94, 1696–97, 1700, 1703–4 (10 vols.).

Papers of Richard Mohun, 1676–79 (1 vol.).

Letterbook of Thomas Lucas, 1683 (1 vol.).

Proceedings in the Court of Judicature, 1678 and 1693–94 (1 vol.).

Correspondence with the country powers, 1703–5 (1 vol.).

MADAPOLLAM.

Consultations, 1684–86 (1 vol.).

Copies of letters sent, 1676–77, 1681–84 (1 vol.).

Copies of letters received, 1676–77, 1681–82, 1683–85 (1 vol.).

Some records relating to this factory are included in the Masulipatam series.

CUDDALORE AND PORTO NOVO.

Diary and consultations, 1683, 1685–87. Also a commission of 1681 (2 vols.).

Copies of letters sent or received, 1684–86 (1 vol.).

The Fort St. David records should be consulted for later references.

PETAPOLI.

Consultations, 1683–87 (with gaps) (1 vol.).

Copies of letters sent, 1682–87 (1 vol.).

Copies of letters received, 1685–87 (1 vol.).

* The Madras Government published in 1916 the Masulipatam Consultations from 14 Aug. 1682 to the end of 1683.

† *See* p. 73 for means of filling some of the gaps.

CONIMERE.

Consultations, 1682–85 (1 vol.).
Copies of letters sent, 1684–85 (1 vol.).
Copies of letters received, 1684 (1 vol.).

VIZAGAPATAM.

Diary and consultations, 1684, 1692–95 (1 vol.).

FORT ST. DAVID.

Consultations, 1690, 1696–1712, 1723–51,* 1752–56 (8 vols.).

Correspondence, 1692–1759 (3 vols.).

It will be noticed that these papers cover the period (1746–52) during which Fort St. David was the seat of government, owing to the capture of Madras by the French (*infra*, p. 73).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vol. 1. Abstracts of letters received from Masulipatam, &c., 1617–32.
Vol. 3. Extracts from letters and consultations, Coast and Bay, 1664–73 and 1680–81.
Vol. 3A. Abstracts of letters from Coast and Bay, 1676–1708.
Vol. 6. Abstracts of letters received by the New Company from India, 1699–1707.
Vol. 7. Extracts from letters from various factories, 1716–23.
Vol. 7A. Ditto, 1711–41.
Vol. 9. Copies of records relating to Tanjore (1624), Armagon (1626), Petapoli (1625–31), Masulipatam (1628–38), Fort St. George (1658), and Triplicane (1681), with an account of the origin of Fort St. George, &c.
Vol. 14. Diary of Streynsham Master, 1675–77 (*see* p. 40).
Vol. 18. The mission of Francis Bowyear to Pegu and Cochin China, 1695–97.
Vol. 26. Contains a description of the Golconda Diamond Mines (1677), some letters from the Coromandel Coast, 1711–15, and a description of Divi Island, 1717.

For details, *see* the *List of Factory Records*, which, however, has been considerably amended since publication (corrected copies may be consulted in the India Office Library or Record Department). The earlier documents are included in *The English Factories* (*see* p. 11).

* Selections from the Fort St. David consultations for 1740 and 1741 were published at Madras in 1916.

In addition to the *Press Lists* noted on p. 75, the Madras Government has for some years been engaged in publishing its early records, which date from 1670. As far back as 1871 appeared a volume of extracts from those dating between 1670 and 1680, and in 1893–95 the consultations at Fort St. George for the years 1681–85 were printed in five volumes, under the editorship of Mr. A. T. Pringle, those for 1681 being selections, while those for the succeeding years were given in full. Since then the following have been published *in extenso*, under the care of Mr. H. Dodwell:—

Consultations, 1672–81, 1686–94.
Despatches from England, 1670–77, 1680–86.
Despatches to England, 1694–96.
Letters from Fort St. George to subordinate factories, 1679, 1688, 1689, 1697.
Letters to Fort St. George from ditto, 1681–82, 1684–85, 1686–87, 1688.
Sundry books for 1677–78 (Madras Letters Sent), 1680–81 (Hugli Letters Sent), 1686 (Affairs in Bengal).

The *Colin Mackenzie MSS.* in the India Office Library include copies of some of the Fort St. George consultations between 1673 and 1694 missing from the India Office Record Department files.

LATER CONSULTATIONS.

The Fort St. George Diaries and Consultations already mentioned are continued from Jan. 1705 in the *List of Proceedings, &c.: Madras*, under the head of "Public Proceedings" (p. 125). This, however, is a misnomer as regards the earlier volumes, since the distinction between "Public" and other consultations did not arise until a secret series was instituted at the end of 1750.

The India Office set is complete down to 16 June 1746,* including, doubtless, the last instalment sent home before the capture of Madras by the French in the following September. By this event the government of the English settlements devolved upon Mr. Hinde, the Deputy-Governor at Fort St. David, and his Council, and by a despatch dated 24 July 1747, the Company appointed him to be President and Governor of Fort St. David, &c. He had died, however, before these orders were issued, and had been succeeded (15 April 1747) by Charles Floyer, with the title of Governor. On the arrival of the Company's despatch (31 March 1748), Floyer assumed office as President and Governor, while Major Stringer Lawrence became Third in Council. On Floyer's dismissal, Thomas Saunders became President at Fort St. David (18 Sept. 1750). Fort St. George had, in the meantime, been handed back by the French on 21 Aug. 1749, and, after a short period of administration by

* The volume for 1741 has been printed at Madras.

Major Lawrence, its control was taken over in 1749 by Richard Prince, who had been appointed Deputy-Governor, and his Council. Madras was thus subordinated to Fort St. David; but the position was reversed on 6 April 1752, when Saunders, under orders from the Company, moved to Fort St. George, and that place became once more the headquarters of the Presidency.

Meanwhile, an important change had taken place in the recording of the consultations. Those of a secret nature, whether military* or political, had, from 8 Dec. 1750, been kept apart from the rest, under the title of "Extraordinary Occurrences and Consultations." These are termed by the Madras Record Office "Military Consultations," though "Secret Military and Political" would be a more correct description. The following will show what consultations the India Office possesses for the period under review:—

Diary and Consultations of the President and Council at Fort St. George, 1 Jan. to 16 June 1746. Range 240, vol. 7.

Diary and Consultations of the Deputy-Governor and Council at Fort St. David, 7 Jan. 1740 to 29 Dec. 1746.† *Factory Records: Fort St. David*, vol. 5.

Diary and Consultations of the Deputy-Governor (and afterwards Governor) and Council at Fort St. David, 4 Jan. 1747 to 30 March 1748, and of the President and Council at Fort St. David, 31 March 1748 to 30 Dec. 1749. *Factory Records, Fort St. David*, vol. 6.

Diary and Consultations of the President and Council at Fort St. David, 3 Jan. 1750 to 30 Dec. 1751. *Factory Records, Fort St. David*, vol. 7.

Diary and Consultations of the Deputy-Governor and Council at Fort St. George, 1 Jan. 1750 to 31 Dec. 1751. Range 240, vol. 8.

Diary and (Public) Consultations of the President and Council at Fort St. David, 1 Jan. to 2 April 1752, and at Fort St. George, 6 April to 30 Dec. 1752. Range 240, vol. 10.

Ditto for 1753. Range 240, vol. 11.

Secret Military and Political Consultations of the President and Council at Fort St. David, 8 Dec. 1750 to 30 March 1752, and at Fort St. George, 13 April 1752 to 25 Oct. 1753.‡ Range 240, vol. 9.

From 1753 the ordinary (Public) Consultations are continued to the end of the Company's rule, though, from the India Office files, the volumes for the second halves of the years 1767 and 1769

* Routine military matters, such as the granting of commissions, continued for some years to be dealt with in the civil or "Public" consultations (Dodwell's *Report on the Madras Records*, p. 20).

† Selections from the Fort St. David Consultations for 1740 and 1741 have recently been printed at Madras.

‡ These consultations for the years 1752 and 1753 (including some portions missing from the India Office files) have been printed by the Madras Record Office under the title of *Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department*.

and the last quarter of 1779 are missing.* The series is indexed throughout, and for 1779 and 1791 there are "Miscellany Books" containing correspondence referred to in the consultations.

The other and more important series of consultations (the Secret) had a more varied career. It went on under the title of "Extraordinary Occurrences and Consultations" during the greater part of 1754; then, in the middle of September, arrived a despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 2 March, ordering that transactions with the "Country Powers" should be carried on by a Committee consisting of the Governor and four members of his Council. Accordingly, from 16 Sept. 1754 the series changes into a record of the proceedings of "the Committee for Transacting Affairs with the Country Government," with occasional entries of consultations held by the whole Board on secret matters of special importance. This continues until December 1758, though from the beginning of 1756 the title is altered to "Diary and Proceedings of the Select Committee for Transacting Country Affairs." Not only political but also military matters requiring secrecy were dealt with by the Committee and entered on its proceedings. The volume for 1754 is missing from the India Office file, but this deficiency is made up for by the fact that those consultations have been printed *in extenso* at Madras (as also the 1755 and 1756 volumes) under the title of *Diary and Consultation Book, Military Department*. The India Office copies for 1755–58 (with duplicates of portions of the first and last of those years) form vols. 48–53 of Range C (Press List, p. 250).

Lally besieged Madras from 12 Dec. 1758 to Feb. 17, 1759. During this period no consultations were held, the administration being committed to Governor Pigot and Major Stringer Lawrence.† When the Council resumed its functions, the two regular series began again; but this time there was no question of a Select Committee, as secret matters were dealt with by the whole Board "in their Secret Department." These "Proceedings in "Military Affairs and Transactions with the Country Govern- "ment," commencing 18 Feb. 1759, are shown in the India Office press list (on p. 69), under the head of "Madras Military and Secret Proceedings." They run on to 19 July 1778.

By a letter dated 13 March 1761 the Company, while approving the transaction of business in the two departments

* These deficiencies are partially supplied by the entries in the *Press Lists of Ancient Documents in Fort St. George*, under which title the Madras Government has printed a full analysis of the Public, Military, &c. Consultations and Correspondence, beginning with 1670 and ending with 1800. Though the usefulness of these volumes is marred by the absence of an index, the student will find them of considerable assistance in tracing the course of events. A calendar of the documents of 1740–44 was issued by the Madras Record Office in 1917. Many of the eighteenth century Miscellany Books have now been printed in full at Madras.

† The *Journal of Transactions during the Siege of Fort St. George* (Sundry Book, Public Department, No. 13) was printed at Madras in 1915.

already established, ordered the re-appointment of a Select Committee for the management of affairs requiring special secrecy. Accordingly a Committee, consisting, as before, of the Governor and four members of his Council, assembled on 11 Dec. 1761. This is the only meeting recorded at the India Office (Range C., vol. 54); so presumably the Council reverted at once to the practice of dealing with all secret matters in the Military and Secret Department. Matters remained on this footing until the beginning of Sept. 1769, when a despatch (dated 17 March) arrived from home, directing the formation of a Select Committee to deal with political questions and military operations arising therefrom. This body remained in being until Oct. 1775, and their proceedings will be found in the Press List, at p. 250. As already mentioned, the Military and Secret Consultations of the Board run on side by side with the proceedings of the Select Committee.

By a despatch dated 10 April 1778, the Directors appointed a fresh Select Committee, consisting of the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and two other Members of the Council, "for transacting all political, military, and naval affairs, and "likewise all such as may require secrecy." This brought to a conclusion the Military and Secret Consultations of the Council, their place being taken by "Diary and Proceedings of the Select Committee," commencing 21 July 1778. These continue until 12 Feb. 1785, when the new form of government established by the Act of the previous year restored the sole authority to the Governor and Council. The Consultations of the Select Committee, down to the end of 1784, are entered at pp. 250, 251 of the India Office press list, while those for the period 1 Jan.–12 Feb. 1785 form part of vol. 90 in Range 251. The series comprises a number of "Miscellany Books" containing correspondence. One of these (for 1778) is wrongly entered on p. 70 of the press list.

Meanwhile, the increase of business had led, in 1774, to the separation of revenue matters from those more strictly belonging to the Public Department; and hence, from 18 Aug. 1774, we find a separate series of Revenue Consultations. This series is continuous to the end of the Company's rule.

The disappearance of the Select Committee in Feb. 1785 led to the re-establishment of the Military and Secret Consultations, a title which at the beginning of 1788 was changed to the more appropriate one of "Military and Political." This designation they continued to bear until 20 June 1800. Lists of the series will be found at pp. 70–75 of the India Office press list.

In imitation of the system prescribed at the same time for Bengal, the Court of Directors, on 21 Sept. 1786, ordered the establishment of a Military Board, a Board of Revenue, and a Board of Trade; and it was intimated that future correspondence would be grouped under Public, Commercial, Secret, Military, and Revenue. Commercial matters appear to have

been dealt with in the Public Department down to 1815. A series of Reports on External and Internal Commerce, 1802–64, is entered at p. 3 of the India Office press list.

The East India Company's copies of the Proceedings of the Military Board, 1786–1856, were destroyed in 1860 and 1867. The Madras Record Office, however, possesses four volumes of the early proceedings, 1786–88 (*Military Sundry Books*, Nos. 69, 70, 71, 73). The records of the Board of Trade were similarly destroyed in 1860. The Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, 1786–1858, are extant, and will be found at p. 181 of the India Office press list. The reports of the Board of Revenue, 1786–1800, 1815, 1817–36, are entered at p. 297 of the *List of General Records*.

In connexion with land revenue matters, some special collections may here be mentioned. In Dec. 1781 the Nawab of the Carnatic surrendered to the Company the collection of his revenues for a period of five years at least; and a "Committee of Assigned Revenue" was appointed to transact the necessary business. Of its proceedings only the volume for the period Dec. 1784 to Dec. 1785 has survived; but there are ten volumes of correspondence, 1782–85, two journals, 1782–85, and two ledgers for the same period (*see* p. 244 of the India Office press list). The assignment was cancelled in 1785, under orders from the Board of Control; but the extravagance and misgovernment of the Nawab soon rendered necessary a fresh arrangement of a similar kind. On 23 July 1790, the Board of Revenue was directed to act also as a Board of Assigned* Revenue, for the purpose of supervising the collection of the revenues of the Carnatic, and also of Tanjore: and a separate set of Proceedings was commenced accordingly on 26 July. These extend to Feb. 1794, with Journals and Ledgers for 1790–93; while there is a separate set of Proceedings for Tanjore, extending from Dec. 1790 to Oct. 1792. Details will be found on p. 245 of the India Office press list.

Another series of interest (*ibid.*, p. 181) is that of the Proceedings of the Special Commission for the Settlement of the Permanent Land Revenue, 1802–3 (12 vols., and index).

From May 1796, under orders from home, secret matters were entered in a new series of Secret Consultations, which extends to 1848.† In consequence, military and political affairs were dealt with in two branches—the new Secret and the old Military and Political Consultations. In June 1800, again by order of the Directors, two separate series were established for military and for political transactions. Both then run on to the end of the Company's rule. "Foreign" Consultations (*i.e.*, relating to Foreign European Administrations in India or

* The term "Assumed" was shortly after substituted.
† The series at Madras continues till 1850.

to Americans), were separated from Political at the beginning of 1816; but this separation lasted only until March 1847.

According to Mr. Dodwell's *Report* (p. 56), Judicial Consultations began in 1798; but the earliest instalment now at the India Office commences at the end of Feb. 1799, and extends to 13 Aug. 1802.* There is then a gap until the beginning of 1803, after which the series is continuous till 1858. Before 1798 all such matters had been dealt with in the Public Department.

The Proceedings of a Madras Police Committee in 1814 fill four volumes (Range 328, vols. 56–59).

Further changes took place during the first half of the nineteenth century, all of which were directed towards lightening the burden of the Public Department. Financial Consultations were separated from the Public in Sept. 1811, Law in 1815, Commercial in the same year, Ecclesiastical in May 1818, and Marine† twenty years later. Of these the Commercial Series ceased in 1848, and the Law in 1858; the others became permanent features. Some interesting remarks on the contents of these series will be found at pp. 56 and 57 of Mr. Dodwell's *Report*.

The Madras Public Works Department was started in 1855. Before that date public works were dealt with in various departments—Public, Revenue, Military, &c.—according to their situation or their nature. A series of "Board of Revenue Public Works Proceedings" extends from 1834 to 1845, and another of "Revenue Public Works Proceedings" from Aug. 1843 to Dec. 1854. The regular Public Works series commences in Jan. 1855. From Aug. 1855 to June 1857 the Proceedings of the Chief Engineer are recorded separately from those of the Department itself.

The only other department established under the Company's rule was that of Railway Finance, the Proceedings in which commence in April 1853.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence with the authorities in England has been dealt with in a former section. The Public Despatches to the Company, 1741–42, were printed at Madras in 1916.

Letters from and to officials and others in India itself will be found to a large extent in the Consultations or in the supplementary "Miscellany Books." The Madras Record Office has published the letters received during 1740 and 1741; also the correspondence with the French Authorities, 1750–52.

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* A Report (with Appendix) by the Board of Revenue on the Madras Judicial System in Sept. 1799 forms vols. 103 and 104 of Range 316.

† A Marine Board was established at Madras in 1800. The East India House set of its Proceedings (from 1804) was destroyed in 1867.

The following special series may be mentioned:—

COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

1808–20 (13 vols.).

This contains letters to and from Indian Princes and Chiefs. For traces of an earlier series, *see* p. 71. The corresponding series at Madras extends from 1740 to 1829, with sundry gaps. The Madras Government have published the volumes for 1740, 1748, 1749, 1751 (Public Department); 1753–58 (Military Department); and 1800–4 (Political Department).

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD MACARTNEY AND SIR EYRE COOTE.

1781–82 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. 245).

LORD MACARTNEY'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE CHAIRMEN OF THE COMPANY.

1781–86 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vols. 246, 247).

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

1692–1816 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vols. 257, 258).

LETTERS FROM LORD CLIVE TO LORD WELLESLEY.

1799–1803 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vols. 457–469).

LETTERS FROM LORD W. BENTINCK TO LORD WELLESLEY.

1805 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. 479).

LETTERS TO OTHER SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

1740 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. 787).

LETTERS SENT AND RECEIVED.

1744 (*Home Miscellaneous*, vol. 788).

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE EQUIPMENT OF TROOPS FOR THE FIRST BURMESE WAR.

1824–26 (29 vols., including indexes).

Supplementary General Books, 1829–30 (1 vol.).

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE AND PROCEEDINGS RELATIVE TO TANJORE AND THE COMPANY'S JAGIR.

1771–1803 (17 vols.).

For details, *see* the press list (p. 244).

ACCOUNTS.

MADRAS GENERAL JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

1702–1859 (308 vols.).

TREASURY JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

1755-1814, 1833–58 (116 vols.).

MINT COINAGE ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1784–1801 (3 vols.).

NEW MINT JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

1807–33 (49 vols.).

JOURNAL OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, P.W. DEPARTMENT.

1857–58 (1 vol.).

MILITARY JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

1849–57 (15 vols.).

Certain other journals and ledgers are mentioned on pp. 77 and 81.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

In the settlement of Fort St. George, justice was administered by the Agent and his Council, or by Justices appointed by them. A Court of Admiralty was erected in 1686, and a Mayor's Court in 1688. The latter was absorbed into a Recorder's Court, established in 1798; and this in turn was superseded by a Supreme Court of Judicature three years later. For suits between Indians, there were, besides District Courts for civil suits and Courts of Circuit for criminal cases, a Sadr Adalat for civil, and a Faujdari Adalat for criminal appeals, whose functions were in 1862 merged in those of a new High Court.

Apart from certain volumes in the *Home Miscellaneous* series, vols. 427–431, the only records under this head at the India Office relate to the Mayor's Court,* and are as follows :—

* *See*, however, an entry on p. 71.

PROCEEDINGS.

1727–28, 1731–38, 1740–45, 1753–78 (63 vols.).

From 1760 these include the Proceedings of the Court as King's Ordinary for granting Probates, &c.

MINUTES ONLY.

1753–57, 1759–78 (25 vols.).

PETTY CAUSES AND MINUTES.

1771–78 (16 vols.).

PROCEEDINGS AND MINUTES.

1782–91 (39 vols.).

CORRESPONDENCE, BONDS, &c.

1753, 1759–60, 1764–65, 1767–73, 1775–78, 1783–91 (25 vols.).

JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

1744–45, 1753–57 (4 vols.).

WILLS.

1753–79 (5 vols.).

For later wills, *see under* "Personal" (*infra*).

An account of the Mayor's Court records still preserved at Madras will be found at p. 480 of vol. iii of Col. Love's *Vestiges of Old Madras*. The Proceedings for 1689 and 1716-19 were published there in 1915.

BOMBAY.

The Western Presidency has a longer history than either of her sister administrations. The first English vessel to reach an Indian port anchored off Surat in August 1608, and from 1613 onwards the list of English chiefs at that place, termed at first Agents and then Presidents, is continuous until the transfer of the headquarters to Bombay. From the parent establishment at Surat, factories were quickly planted at Agra, Ajmer, Ahmadabad, and Broach; while later on others were originated at various ports down the western coast of India, as well as in Sind and Persia, and the Arabian ports of the Red Sea. The island of Bombay, as is well known, was ceded to the English crown by the Portuguese in 1661, and made over to the East India Company seven years later. In 1687 it became the headquarters of the Presidency in lieu of Surat.

Throughout the eighteenth century the possessions of the English on the western side of India were confined to a few settlements on the coast. In 1800 Surat District was definitely recognised as British, and in 1802 and again in 1817 its area was enlarged. The extinction of the Peshwa's kingdom in 1817–18 added a considerable extent of territory to the English dominions. Subsequent lapses of native states, the acquisition of Aden (1839) and Sind* (1847), and the lease of the Panch Mahals from Sindhia (1853) brought the Presidency almost to its present dimensions, though the district of North Kanara was not transferred from Madras until 1861.

THE EARLY FACTORIES.

For information regarding the early settlements it is necessary to go to the *Original Correspondence*, the *Letter Books*, and the appropriate series in the *Factory Records*. The contents of the lastnamed may be summarised as follows :—

SURAT.

Consultations, 1620-36 (with several gaps); 1660–66 (ditto); 1669–79 (ditto); 1682–83; 1696–97; 1700–4; 1706–8; 1718–19; 1724–1800 (with several gaps). Commercial Diary and Consultations, 1800–4. Judicial Diary, 1796–99. (In all, 85 vols.)

Copies of Letters sent, 1616–17; 1630–31 (with gaps); 1633–34; 1636; 1658–62 (with gaps); 1663–66; 1671–85 (with gaps); 1690–1708 (ditto) (19 vols.).

Copies of Letters Received, 1621–23 (with gaps); 1628; 1636; 1646–47; 1655–57; 1662–66; 1668–75 (with gaps); 1677–85 (ditto); 1691–93; 1695–1708; 1724–26 (19 vols.).

Miscellaneous, 1759, 1775, 1800 (1 vol.).

RAJAPUR.

Copies of Letters Sent, 1659-60 (1 vol.).

KARWAR.

Miscellaneous, 1666 and 1717 (1 vol.).

BOMBAY.

Consultations, etc., 1669–70; 1672–81; 1684–86; 1689–90; 1694–1700 (with gaps); 1702–04 (5 vols.).

Copies of Letters Sent, 1670; 1672–82; 1694–1704 (with gaps); 1708–10 (14 vols.).

* Upon the annexation of Sind in 1843 Sir Charles Napier was appointed Governor. His correspondence with the Government of India is recorded in its Political and Foreign Proceedings. When Napier retired, he was succeeded, in Sept. 1847, by Mr. R. K. Pringle as Commissioner, and the superintendence of the administration was transferred to the Government of Bombay.

Copies of Letters Received, 1670; 1678–82; 1694–1700; 1702–04 (12 vols.).

TELLICHERRI.

Copies of Letters received by the Company from, 1716–56 (1 vol.).

Diary and Consultations, 1777; 1779–93, (9 vols.). Ditto (Political), 1792–93 (1 vol.).

Correspondence with Bombay, 1781–84 (1 vol.).

A number of records relating to Tellicherri and the subordinate factory at Calicut, 1703–28, will be found among the *Orme MSS.* in the I.O. Library (*see* the catalogue, pp. 165–167); others (from 1726) are in the Madras Record Office; some letters from Tellicherri are included in the *Bombay Abstracts* (*see* p. 13); and a few private letters to that place (1721–24) are in *Factory Records, Miscellaneous*, vol. 26; also some letters from Calicut, 1704–6.

ANJENGO.

Diary and Consulations, 1775–93 (8 vols.).

Diary, 1794–98; 1801–4 (10 vols.).

Political Diary, 1796–97 (2 vols.).

Letters, etc., 1704–49 and 1769 (1 vol.).

Letters from Anjengo occur among the *Bombay Abstracts* (*see* p. 13); and earlier diaries exist at Madras and in Malabar. See also *Factory Records, Miscellaneous*, vol. 21, for correspondence in 1717–25, and vol. 22 for an account of the settlement in 1727.

BROACH.

Diary and Consultations, 1775–81 (3 vols.).

Revenue Consultations, 1779–80 (1 vol.).

Proceedings of Special Committee, 1777 (1 vol.).

THANA.

Diary and Consultations, 1775–99 (10 vols.).

CAMBAY.

Proceedings of Resident, 1804–7 (1 vol.).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vol. 1. Abstracts of letters from Persia, Surat, &c., 1617–32.

Vol. 2. Extracts from letters and consultations from Persia, Surat, Gombroon, &c., 1663–72.

Vols. 4, 5. Abstracts of letters from Surat, Bombay, and Persia, 1675–1707.

Vol. 6. Abstracts of letters received by the New Company from Surat, &c., 1699–1707.

Vol. 7. Extracts from letters from Bombay, &c., 1716–23.

Vol. 7A. Abstracts of letters from and to Bombay, Mokha, Anjengo, &c., 1711–41.

Vol. 8. Copies of letters, &c., regarding Surat, &c., 1608–24.
Vol. 10. Includes documents relating to Surat, 1759.
Vol. 11. Charges against Richard Boothby, 1629.
Vol. 12. Letterbook of Edward Knipe, 1642–44.
Vol. 16. Correspondence regarding interlopers, 1682–83.
Vol. 17. Correspondence of Sir John Goldsborough, 1693.
Vols. 19, 20. Letterbooks of Sir William Norris, ambassador to the Great Mogul, 1699–1702.

For details of the various sections the *List of Factory Records* (corrected) should be consulted. Many of the early documents are calendared in *The English Factories* (*see* p. 11).

The records preserved at Bombay date from 1630. The Bombay Record Office has printed press lists of them down to the year 1740. In 1885–87 Mr. (now Sir George) Forrest published two useful series of selections, a Maratha and a Home series repectively.

CONSULTATIONS.

As shown above, the consultations of the Governor and Council of Bombay down to 1704 are included among the *Factory Records*. From that year onwards they appear as Public Consultations (*see* the separate *List of Proceedings, &c.: Bombay*, 1702–1900, p. 122). There are gaps for 1710, 1714, most of 1716, 1719, and most of 1720; but otherwise the series is complete to the year 1822, when the title was changed to "General." Most of the volumes are indexed.

Under orders from the Court of Directors, a "Committee of Secrecy," consisting of the President and certain members of the Council was formed on 10 March 1755. Its proceedings, to 22 July following, will be found in Range D, vol. 48. On 16 September in the same year arrived orders for the formation of a "Select Committee," similarly composed, which presumably remained in being until the receipt of the Directors' despatch of 1 June 1764, decreeing its abolition. The India Office has two volumes of its proceedings from Sept. 1755 to Aug. 1762, and a third containing the record of five meetings held in July and Dec. 1763, and Jan. 1764 (Range D, vols. 49–51). All proceedings were then once again recorded in the Public Department, until on 28 Sept. 1767 a separate series was opened for secret "proceedings in consequence of the representations of "the President and Council at Fort St. George of the situation "of affairs between them, the Subah of Decan, and Heyder "Ally Caun." This series continued (Range D, vols. 52–54) until 24 Sept. 1769, when a despatch arrived from the Court of Directors, dated 4 April 1769, ordering the formation of a Select Committee "for directing military operations, and conducting "treaties and alliances with the country powers and other "political negotiations on your side of India," subject to the general control of the President and his Council.

The Select Committee was at once constituted, and its "Diary and Consultation Book" will be found in Range D, vol. 54 and the succeeding volumes. On 15 August, 1775, however, when the negotiations with Raghuba had reached a critical point, the remaining members of the Council were admitted to the deliberations of the Select Committee, and the record became that of the Secret Consultations of the whole Government. This continued until 16 July 1778, when a despatch was received, intimating that the Directors had appointed a Select Committee "under whose cognizance all "political transactions will now devolve," whereupon the Secret Department "Diary and Consultation Book" was ordered to be closed. A fresh series, containing the Diary and Consultations of the new Select Committee, was opened on the same date (Range D, vol. 62), and continued without a break to the end of 1784. The Act of Parliament of that year placed the whole administration in the hands of a Governor and a Council of three members; and thus the powers of the Select Committee came to an end. The despatch from England, announcing the change, reached Bombay on 6 January, 1785, and five days later the Governor and Council resolved to separate the "Secret and Political" Department from the "Public," and to appoint to the former a distinct Secretary, viz., the former Secretary of the Select Committee. A new series of Secret and Political Consultations was now started.

A Revenue Department had also for some time been in existence. On 19 March 1778 the Court of Directors wrote to the Bombay Government that, "as we have experienced much "convenience by having the business of the revenue transacted "in a seperate department at Bengal and Fort St. George, we "direct that you henceforth meet so often as shall be necessary "as a Board of Revenue, and that your proceedings as such "shall be kept apart from your publick and secret consulta- "tions." The despatch arrived on 19 October following, and on 1 January 1779 a "Diary and Consultation Book" for the Revenue Department was opened accordingly. This was kept up for some time, though the entries for the second half of 1784 are very scanty, while for 1785 and the greater part of 1786 there are none at all.

As in the case of Bengal and Madras, the Court of Directors, in a despatch dated 21 Sept. 1785, ordered that the functions of the Bombay Government should be exercised by (1) the "Board of Council" (*i.e.*, the Governor and his Council), acting in "their double department of Public and Secret"; (2) a Military Board, consisting of the chief military officers acting under the Council; (3) a Board of Revenue; and (4) a Board of Trade, these two last-named bodies being merely the Governor and Council acting in the Revenue and Commercial Departments respectively. In future, it was intimated, all correspondence was to be divided accordingly into the following departments :—

Public, Secret, Military, Revenue, and Commercial. The Revenue Consultations now made a fresh start, commencing 4 Sept. 1786, from which date the series is continuous to 1858 (and beyond). A Commercial series begins the same date, and runs on to Oct. 1836, its termination being, of course, due to the expiry of the Company's trading functions. Military subjects continued to be dealt with in the Public Department until June 1788, when a special series of "Military Diary and Proceedings" was opened in consequence of the receipt of a despatch of 21 Nov. 1787, reiterating the previous orders. The Military Department Proceedings then continue until the end of the Company's administration.

The Bombay Military Board experienced many vicissitudes. On 8 May 1830 the Bombay Goverment informed the Directors that the functions of the Board had been suspended indefinitely; but in 1839, it would seem, that body was re-established, and it remained in existence until the end of October 1857, when it was dissolved. Its proceedings for the periods 1816–29 and 1839–56 were extant in 1867, but were then destroyed; and all that the India Office now possesses is two volumes (Range 414, vols. 7 and 8) containing the Board's proceedings on marine matters from Sept. 1856 to Oct. 1857.

A Marine Superintendent had been appointed at Bombay as early as 1754, but by a letter of 17 April 1778 the Company ordered the post to be abolished. On 23 Dec. 1778 another despatch directed the establishment of a Marine Board, to consist of the President, such Members of Council as were resident at Bombay, and the three principal marine officers. Compliance with these orders was evaded for a time; but on 18 March 1785 the Directors sent positive commands that the Board was to be formed without further delay. Six years later (28 April 1791) a fresh despatch decreed the abolition of the Marine Board and the revival of the post of Marine Superintendent. Finally, on 1 August 1798, the Directors ordered the establishment of a new Marine Board, consisting of the Superintendent and five other marine officials.

In the autumn of 1807 the Bombay Government decided that, as all proceedings of importance of the subordinate Boards at the Presidency and of the various Commercial Residents were reported to Government and entered upon its records, the preparation and transmission of their Diaries created unnecessary trouble and expense; and the Court of Directors was informed (20 Feb. 1808) that for the future the Diaries of the Commercial Residents at Cambay, Fort Victoria, and Anjengo, as also those of the Medical Board, Military Board, and Marine Superintendent, would not be sent home, pending an expression of the wishes of the Court. On the same ground the Diary of the Marine Board was discontinued in April 1808, though this decision was not communicated to the home authorities. In consequence, however, of an inquiry from the latter, in a despatch of 5 March 1813, why they had not received any Proceedings of the Marine Board since 30 Nov. 1807, orders were given for the resumption of the Diary, and its regular transmission to England.

The Marine Board was abolished in 1830, in which year the "Bombay Marine" was transformed into the "Indian Navy." Its Proceedings, 1799–1807 and 1813–30, as well as those of the Marine Superintendent for 1791–1807, were destroyed in 1867, and the India Office now possesses no part of either series.

In June 1794 the Company ordered that the example of the Bengal Government should be followed at Bombay, in making all correspondence on law matters the subject of a distinct series. Accordingly, a set of Law Consultations was commenced on 6 March 1795, and was continued until the end of 1802, when the title was changed to "Judicial." Under that designation the series extends to 1858.

In consequence of a letter from the Directors, dated 3 July 1809, it was determined on 25 Nov. 1809 to separate the Secret Proceedings from the Political. The two series then run on side by side for the remainder of the term of the Company's administration.

In obedience to orders contained in a despatch from home, dated 24 April 1811, the proceedings of the Council in matters of finance were separated from the "Public," and recorded in a new "Financial" series from 2 Sept. 1811. These are continuous down to 1858.

Under orders from the Court of 12 Nov. 1813 all matters relating to Mints, Coinage, and Currency ceased to be dealt with in the Public Department, and at the beginning of 1814 a new series of "Mint" Proceedings was started accordingly. This system was maintained until 11 January 1837, when it was decided to discard the series, and to deal with all Mint matters in the ordinary Financial Proceedings.

In March 1817 the Directors ordered that future correspondence on ecclesiastical affairs should be grouped apart from the topics of the Public Department. It was not, however, until the beginning of 1847 that a series of Ecclesiastical Proceedings was started, thus relieving the General Proceedings of matters relating to chaplains, &c. The series is then continuous to the end of the Company's administration.

At the beginning of 1818 the Proceedings of Government in the Marine and Forest Departments were constituted a new series, these subjects then ceasing to be dealt with in the Public Department. Before long the double title was dropped, and the Proceedings were termed "Marine" only. This series was still going on at the close of 1858.

On 22 May 1822 the Secretariat was reorganised. The Financial and Revenue Departments were grouped together under the charge of a Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department (*cf.* p. 54), who also superintended the Commercial

Department; the Military Department was transferred to the Chief Secretary, who had already the care of the Secret and Political Departments; while the Public (renamed the "General") was placed under the charge of the Secretary controlling the Judicial and Marine branches. These changes took effect from 1 June 1822. Except for the change of title in the case of the Public, there was no alteration in the Proceedings, the Revenue and the Financial remaining distinct as before. This arrangement of the Secretariat lasted for another 20 years, and then the title of "Territorial and Commercial" was dropped, and the old designations of Revenue and Financial reappeared in the list of Secretaries.

The attention paid by Governor Elphinstone to the subject of education was probably responsible for the establishment of a separate series of Education Proceedings in June 1825. At the close of 1827, however, the series was discontinued, and the subject reverted to the General Department.

In August 1837 a separate series was started for proceedings on the subject of Steam Vessels; but this lasted only until July 1839. On 6 Nov. 1839 the Court of Directors ordered that all such matters should be recorded in the Marine Department only.

Proceedings relating to Police were separated from the "Judicial" in October 1852; but from June 1854 the former arrangement was resumed.

Public Works Proceedings were commenced in March 1855, and were still current at the end of the Company's administration.

As somewhat akin to the Proceedings, though really distinct, may be mentioned the Reports on the Internal and External Commerce of the Presidency. These run from 1801–2 to 1857–58, filling 66 vols.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the despatches exchanged between the Court of Directors and the Bombay Government reference should be made to the section denominated "East India Company," while local correspondence will be found recorded in the volumes of Proceedings. The *Home Miscellaneous* series contains several volumes relating to Bombay, notably Governor Duncan's letters to Lord Wellesley, 1800–5 (vols. 470–479) and to Sir David Scott, 1800–3 (vol. 731A), and Sir John Malcolm's demi-official correspondence, 1827–29 (vol. 734). In addition, the India Office possesses the following special series (*see* the press list, p. 69) :—

BOMBAY LETTERS SENT.

1747–50; 1754–55; 1757–58; 1762; 1764; 1769–74; 1775–86 (16 vols.).

Letters to subordinate officials and the other Presidencies. Correspondence with England is not included.

BOMBAY LETTERS RECEIVED.

1775–86 (12 vols.).

A similar series.

TRANSLATIONS OF MARATHI, GUJARATI, AND KANARESE LETTERS RECEIVED OR SENT.

1846–53 (22 vols.).

REGISTERS OF TRANSLATIONS OF MARATHI, GUJARATI, AND KANARESE LETTERS RECEIVED OR SENT.

1854–55 (4 vols.).

TRANSLATIONS OF PERSIAN, ARABIC, AND HINDUSTANI LETTERS RECEIVED OR SENT.

1846–53 (16 vols.).

REGISTER OF PERSIAN, ARABIC, AND HINDUSTANI LETTERS RECEIVED OR SENT.

1854–55 (4 vols.).

The above correspondence in Indian languages was, of course, conducted mainly with Indian Chiefs, &c. After August, 1853, registers only were sent home.

ACCOUNTS.

BOMBAY GENERAL JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

1702–1858 (313 vols.).

The Journal for 1702–3, the Journal and Ledger for 1703–4, and the Ledger for 1721–22 are missing.

JOURNALS AND LEDGERS OF THE MAYOR'S COURT.

1749–66 (1 vol.).

CASH ACCOUNTS OF THE AGENT AT MOKHA.

1833–38 (3 vols.).

JOURNALS AND LEDGERS OF THE COLLECTOR AT POONA.

1821–33 (12 vols.)

JOURNAL AND LEDGER OF THE COMMERCIAL AGENT IN MALABAR.

1822–23 (1 vol.).

JOURNAL AND LEDGER OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS IN MALABAR.

1822–24 (1 vol.).

JOURNAL AND LEDGER OF THE AGENT FOR THE PURCHASE OF TIMBER IN MALABAR.

1826–31 (1 vol.).

JOURNALS AND LEDGERS OF THE POLITICAL AGENT IN KATHIAWAR.

1824–57 (25 vols.).

JOURNALS AND LEDGERS OF THE COLLECTOR AT KARACHI.

1850–54 ; 1855-57 (6 vols.).

BOMBAY TREASURY CASH ACCOUNTS.

1833–58 (25 vols.).

MINT MASTER'S JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

1829–58 (25 vols.).

STEAM JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

1837–55 (18 vols.).

MILITARY JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.

1849–58 (18 vols.).

BOMBAY NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

See under Shipping.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

In the early days justice was administered by the Governor and Council, or by certain factors appointed by them, one of whom bore (from about 1719) the title of Chief Justice. Apart from the Admiralty Court (founded in 1684 under a royal charter), the first regular court at Bombay was the Mayor's Court, established in 1728 by virtue of the charter of 24 Septem-

ber 1726. This was superseded in 1798 by a Recorder's Court, which in turn was replaced by a Supreme Court of Judicature, established under an Act of Parliament of 1823. As in the other presidencies there were also, for suits between Indians, District Courts, a Provisional Court of Appeals (1805–20), a Sadr Adalat for civil and a Faujdari Adalat for criminal appeals. These two latter were in 1862 merged, with the Supreme Court, into a new High Court.

The following series are now preserved at the India Office :—

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE.

Nov. 1723–Nov. 1724 ; 1726 (2 vols.).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MAYOR'S COURT.

1729–97 (122 vols.).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

March–Nov. 1730 (1 vol.).

A record of proceedings by the Governor and Council on Appeals from the Mayor's Court.

COPIES OF WILLS, PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATIONS REGISTERED IN THE MAYOR'S COURT.

1728–83 (22 vols.).

For wills, &c., registered after this date, *see under* "Personal."

The accounts of the Mayor's Court have been noted already on p. 89.

A volume in the *Home Miscellaneous* series (No. 432) contains papers relating to the various judicial courts of Bombay, 1728–1810, and some correspondence between the Recorder and the President of the India Board, 1799–1810.

COUNTRIES, ETC., OUTSIDE INDIA.

BORNEO.

In the early days of the Company's trade, factories were established on the western and southern coasts of the island, but they were soon withdrawn. Fresh attempts at the end of the seventeenth century proved failures, and the same fate attended the endeavours made in 1763 and 1803 to settle on Balambangan, an island off the northern coast of Borneo.

The *Factory Records* contain one volume devoted to Borneo, consisting of miscellaneous documents dating from 1648 to 1814. Earlier papers will be found in the *Original Correspondence*, &c.

CAPE COLONY.

The Company's vessels were frequent visitors to Table Bay, both before and after the settlement made there by the Dutch in 1652. When the Colony was captured by the English in 1795, the East India Company established an agent there, but this post was abolished in 1836. Between 1803 and 1806 the colony was again in the hands of the Dutch.

The India Office series of *Cape of Good Hope* records consists of the following :—

1–5. Miscellaneous correspondence, &c., 1773–1823.
6–9. Letters from the Cape to the Company, 1795–1803; 1808–28.
9A. Extracts from similar letters, 1808–31.
10–17. Letters received at the Cape, 1808–36. [Vol. 15 (for 1818–21) is missing.]
18–24. Letters sent from the Cape, 1808–36.

For particulars reference should be made to the *List of Factory Records*, p. 8.

The Public Record Office possesses a series of Cape Records, 1823–30 (C.O. 414).

CELEBES.

An English factory was established at Macassar in 1613, and lasted with various vicissitudes until the district was conquered by the Dutch in 1667. The records relating to the settlement will be found mostly in the *Original Correspondence* and in the *Java* series, but the India Office has one volume containing extracts from these and other documents, 1613–74, arranged chronologically.

CEYLON.

Apart from various embassies, the connexion between the English and Ceylon began with its conquest in 1795–96 by a force sent by the Madras Government. The civil and military authority was wielded for a time by the commander of the troops occupying the island; but in Oct. 1798, the Hon. Frederick North arrived from England as Governor for the Company. Later on it was decided to make the island a Crown Colony, and this was carried into effect in 1802.

The India Office series of *Ceylon* records comprises :—

1. The embassies of John Pybus (1762), Hugh Boyd (1781), and Robert Andrews (1795).
2. Proceedings of a Committee of Investigation, 1797–98.
3–9. Proceedings of the Governor (Public), 1798–1802.
10, 11. Proceedings of the Governor (Commercial), 1798–1800.
12–14. Proceedings of the Governor (Revenue), 1798–1801.

15, 16. Proceedings of the Governor (Revenue and Commercial), 1801–02.
17–19. Proceedings of the Revenue and Commercial Board, 1801.
20–24. Proceedings of the Governor (Political), 1798–1802.
25–27. Proceedings of the Governor (Secret), 1798–1801.
28–32. Proceedings of the Governor (Military), 1798–1802.
33–35. Proceedings of the Military Board, 1799–1802.
36–38. General Orders, 1798–1802.
39–41. Proceedings of the Committee for Charitable Establishments, 1800–1.
42–48. Proceedings of the Criminal Court, 1799-1800.
49–51. Letters sent by the Military Board, 1799–1802.
52. Correspondence between the Governor and the Court of Directors, 1798–1801.
53. Correspondence between the Board of Control and the Directors, 1798–1801; documents connected with the pearl fishery, 1797–1802.
54. Memoranda on various subjects by the Hon. Sylvester Douglas, the Hon. G. Turnour, and Major D. Robertson, 1799–1800.
55–57. Proceedings of the Madras Committee for adjusting the accounts of the captured Dutch Settlements in Ceylon, Malacca, and the Moluccas, 1804–6.

A more detailed list is given at p. 9 of the *List of Factory Records*.

The Public Record Office has an extensive series of Ceylon Records (C.O. 54–59) commencing in 1794.

CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Trading relations with Japan were initiated in 1613 and continued until 1623, when the factory was withdrawn. An attempt to renew the intercourse in 1673 was unsuccessful. Several voyages were made to China from 1635 onwards, but regular commerce was not established until towards the end of the seventeenth century. The monopoly of the East India Company was terminated by the Act of 1833, and thereupon the Company decided to relinquish its trade in China. An agency was, however, continued until 1840.

It will be noticed that the following series contains also documents relating to Tonquin and Cochin China.

1–10. Materials for a history of relations with China and Japan, 1596–1725 (the 1705–11 volume is missing).
11, 12. Memoir on intercourse with China, 1518–1832 (in duplicate).
13. Early papers on China, Japan, &c., 1623–99.
14. Attempts to trade at Chusan, 1699–1759.
15. Letters from Richard Wickham in Japan, 1614–16.

16. Consultations, letters, &c., China and Japan, 1614–1703 (including Weddell's China voyage of 1637).
17. Tonquin and Cochin China, 1672-97.
18. China and Cochin China: Miscellaneous papers, 1753–78.
19. Miscellaneous correspondence, 1768–97.
20. Miscellaneous documents, 1782–1815.
21–55. China Supercargoes Ship Diaries, 1721–42; 1745–47; 1749–51.
56-89. Canton Diaries and Consultations, 1751; 1753; 1775-88 (including Letterbooks for 1776–78 and 1779).
90. Col. Cathcart's Embassy to China, 1787–89.
91–93. Lord Macartney's Embassy, 1787–1810.
94–194. Canton Diaries and Consultations, 1788–1815.
195. China and Japan: Miscellaneous, 1710–1814.
196–198. Lord Amherst's Embassy, 1815–17.
199-257. Canton Diaries and Consultations, 1815–34 (including Commercial Consultations for 1832–34 and Financial for 1834).
258–263. Canton Agency Consultations, 1834–40.
264. Superintending Committee's Consultations, 1792–94.
265–277. China Secret Committee's Consultations, 1793 1796–1832.
277A. Abstracts of China Public Consultations, 1831–33, and of Factory Consultations, 1833–35.
278–283. Letters received from China, 1823–34.
284–287. Secret Letters Received from China, 1821–27; 1830–32.
288–290. Despatches to China. 1829–32.
291. Secret Commercial Drafts to China, 1813-32.

Fuller details will be found at p. 12 of the *List of Factory Records*.

Early documents should be sought in the *Original Correspondence* and *Letter Books*. The Political Department has ten volumes of Correspondence, 1833–43.

DENMARK.

There is no separate series relating to the Danes in India; but one volume in the *Home Miscellaneous* (No. 57) is devoted to the subject (besides references in vol. 456A of the same series, and in vol. 10 of the *Factory Miscellaneous*); while there are of course numerous documents in the General Correspondence and in the Consultations of the various Indian Governments. *See also* entries under "France" and "Holland" in the present section.

The Madras Government published in 1908 a calendar of notifications issued (1779–1824) by the Danish Administration at Tranquebar.

EGYPT AND THE RED SEA.

Trade with Mokha was first attempted in 1609, but remained for long of an intermittent character. The records of this period must be sought in the *Original Correspondence*, the *Surat* section of the Factory Records, and the early *Marine Journals*. Some early eighteenth century correspondence is contained in vol. 7A of the *Factory Miscellaneous* series. From that period Mokha became important as the centre of the coffee trade.

The papers referring to Egypt are mostly connected with the agencies established in connexion with the overland route to India.

1-3. Letters, &c., from Mokha, 1644; 1710-26; 1728–1815.
4. Mokha Journal and Ledger, 1821-28.*
5. Miscellaneous, 1773–99, including correspondence regarding overland routes through Syria and Egypt; Mr. Baldwin's attempts to open up a route through the latter country; and French negotiations for trade there.
6. Occupation of Perim, 1799. Mission of Sir Home Popham to Arabia, 1801. Expedition from India to Egypt, 1801. Letters from Lord Elgin at Constantinople, 1800–3. Miscellaneous Papers, 1787–1807.
7. Copies of letters from Constantinople, Cairo, &c., to the Company, 1819-25.
8, 9. Draft letters from the Company to the Agents in Egypt, the Red Sea, &c., 1837–57.
10-16. Letters to the Company from the Agent in Egypt, 1834-58.
17. Abstracts of letters to the Company from the Agent in Egypt, 1837-58.
18-24. Letters received by the Agent, with in some cases draft replies, 1832–70.
25, 26. Letters received by the Packet Agent at Suez, 1838–53.
27–31. Letters received by the Packet Agent at Cairo, 1837-59.
32. Letterbooks of Mr. Walne, Packet Agent at Cairo, 1838–59.
33. Letterbooks of Capt. Henry Johnson, Packet Agent at Alexandria, and afterwards Agent in Egypt, 1839-69.
34. Letterbook of Captain John Lyons, Deputy Agent and then Agent in Egypt, 1838–41.

* For the corresponding Cash Accounts, *see* p. 89.

35–37. Accounts of the Agent in Egypt, and of the Packet Agents at Alexandria and Suez, 1838–69.
38. Accounts of the Packet Agent at Cairo, 1838–59.
39. Miscellaneous, Commercial receipts, &c.

Some letters from Egypt are included among the *Persia* records, and vol. 891 of the *Marine Miscellaneous* deals with trade in the Red Sea.

FRANCE.

Apart from a multitude of references in the Consultations, Correspondence, *Home Miscellaneous, &c.*, there is a special series in 17 vols. devoted to *The French in India* (see the *List of General Records*, p. 85).

1–4. Miscellaneous Correspondence, 1664–1810.
5. Proceedings of the Madras Government, 1771–75, on French complaints of interruption to commerce.
6. Claims of the French, Dutch, and Danes, 1772–97. (*See also under* "Holland.")
7–10. Disputes with the French, 1773–76, 1783–86.
11. Negotiations between the English, the French, the Nizam, and Tipu, 1785–88.
12, 13. Miscellaneous Letters and Papers, 1776–1813.
14. Correspondence relative to the expedition against the French Islands, 1810.
15. Miscellaneous.
16. English translation of the *Mémoire pour le Sieur Dupleix.*
17. Miscellaneous, 1772–1820.

The Government of Madras has published three volumes of correspondence between Pondicherry and Fort St. David in 1750–52.

In an article contributed to the *Revue de l'histoire des colonies françaises*, Mr. S. C. Hill has given a list of documents in the India Office records having a special interest for French students.

HOLLAND.

There are two special series dealing with the history of the Dutch in the East Indies, viz.:—

A. Papers from the East India Company's Records.

1. A treatise on the connexions of the Dutch in the Eastern Seas, 1596–1795.
2–5. Copies of treaties, farmans, &c., 1596–1864.
6–13. Miscellaneous documents, 1617–39, 1660–74, 1740–1824.
14–20. Disputes with the Dutch, 1750–64.
21. Expedition against the Dutch settlements, 1781.
22–25. Claims of the Dutch, French, and Danes, 1786. (*See also under* "France.")

26. Treaty with the Dutch, 1787.
27. Capture of Dutch Settlements, 1795–96.
28. Mission to Achin, 1818–19.
28A. Dutch Factories in India, and the occupation of Singapore, 1818–19.
29. Trade in the Eastern Archipelago, 1818–20.
30, 31. Treaty with the Dutch, 1823–24.

The *Home Miscellaneous* series should be examined for references to the subject. *See also* vols. 55–57 of the *Ceylon* records, and the *Java* and *Sumatra* sections *infra*.

B. Transcripts from Archives at the Hague.

These were obtained by Mr. Danvers in Holland in 1893–95. They range over the whole of the Dutch Indies, but relate mostly to points of contact with the English.

LETTERS FROM THE EAST.

Transcripts, 1600–99 (57 vols.).
Translations (to 1670) (29 vols.).

LETTERS FROM THE DUTCH COMPANY TO THE EAST.

Transcripts, 1614–99 (4 vols.).
Translations (4 vols.).

LETTERS FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT BATAVIA TO HIS SUBORDINATES.

Transcripts, 1617–99 (9 vols.).
Translations (to 1643) (3 vols.).

For further details of the two series reference should be made to the *List of General Records*, p. 83.

The Madras Government has published a large number of the Dutch records in its possession relating to the settlements in Malabar and on the Coromandel Coast.

JAVA.

At the very beginning of the Company's trade, a factory was established at Bantam, on the N.W. coast of Java, and this quickly grew into a Presidency, having under its control all the English settlements in the Far East, and (for a considerable period) those on the eastern side of India as well. Its importance gradually declined, in view of the growing power of the Dutch, and when in 1682 the English were expelled from Bantam during a civil war in which they and the Dutch took opposite sides, no serious attempt was made to recover their old position.

The island came again into prominence in 1811, when, the French having taken possession of it from the Dutch, an

expeditionary force was despatched from India, which quickly overcame all opposition. Java was administered by the English until the end of 1816, when it was restored to Holland under a convention of 13 August 1814.

1. Relations between the Dutch and various states in the Eastern Seas, 1595–1795 (compiled principally from the records at Batavia, 1818).
2. Controversies between the English and Dutch Companies, 1618–56 (in four parts).
3. Consultations and correspondence, Bantam, &c., 1613-71 (in three parts).
4. Extracts from letters from Bantam to the Company, 1664–76.
5, 6. Bantam Consultations, &c., 1664–1702.
7. Abstracts of letters from Bantam, 1677-82, Tonquin, 1682–89, and Sumatra, 1686–1707. Transcripts from the Hague archives, 1681–82.
8. Transactions between the English and the Dutch Commissioners, 1684–86.
9. Letters, &c., from Bantam, 1707–1818.
10. Miscellaneous, 1796–1812, including an account of Amboyna, Banda, and Tidore, and a journal kept during Lord Minto's expedition.
11, 11A. Lord Minto's Expedition, 1811. Naval and Military arrangements.
12–14. Lord Minto's Expedition, 1811. Letters from Lord Minto, 1809–12.
15–29. Java Consultations (Public), 1811–15.
30–36. Ditto (Military), 1812–15.
37–39. Ditto (Separate), 1813–14.
40, 41. Ditto (Separate Dependencies), 1814.
42. Ditto (Separate and Political), 1815.
43-58. Journals and Ledgers, 1811–17.
59. Receipts and Disbursements, 1812–16.
60–62. Letters from Java, 1812–17.
63. Enclosure to Bengal despatch of 8 Dec. 1815.
64. Miscellaneous Memoranda on Java and the Eastern Islands, 1813–20.
65. Miscellaneous, 1806–16.
66. Surrender of Java to the Dutch, 1816–17.
67–70. Letters and enclosures from Java, 1812–17.
71. Papers relating chiefly to Sir Stamford Raffles, 1812–27.
72. Letters from the Company's Secretary to Batavia, 1812–15.

Details of the series are given at p. 35 of the *List of Factory Records.*

For early correspondence with Bantam, recourse must be had to the *Original Correspondence*, the *Letter Books*, and *Factory Miscellaneous* (especially vols. 1, 6, 8, 25).

The consultations of the Bengal Government regarding Java have been noted on p. 54, *supra.*

PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

The Company's connexion with Persia began in 1616 by the establishment of a factory at Gombroon (Bandar Abbas), from whence trade was quickly extended to Shiraz and Ispahan; and relations became more intimate in 1622, when the island of Ormus was taken from the Portuguese by the Persians, assisted by an English squadron. In 1640 a factory was settled at Basra, thus opening up trade with Turkish Arabia. Gombroon was abandoned in 1763, and a factory was established higher up the Gulf, at Bushire. A Resident was stationed at Bagdad in 1798 (succeeding a native Agent), and another at Muscat ten years later. The history of subsequent relations with Persia and Turkey is too voluminous to be summarised here.

The section of the *Factory Records* dealing with Persia and the Persian Gulf comprises the following (for a fuller account, *see* p. 44 of the Press List):—

1. Early papers, 1620–97; and Gombroon Diary, 1708–10.
2–13. Gombroon Diary, 1726–27; 1728–52; 1754–58; 1760–63.
14–20. Letters, &c.. from Gombroon, Basra, &c., 1703–27; 1729–1811.
21. Home Correspondence on Persian affairs, 1764–69. Letters from Sir John Lindsay, 1770, and from the Resident at Bagdad, 1781 and 1784–85. Report on British trade with Persia and Arabia, 1791. Deputation of Mehedi Ali Khan to the Persian court, 1798–99. Account of the Wahabi Arabs. General Morrison's proposed treaty with Persia, 1796.
22. Letters from General Malcolm, Envoy to Persia, 1799–1801.
23. Letters from Mr. Harford Jones, Resident at Bagdad, to the President of the Board of Control, 1798–1802.
24. Letters from Mr. Samuel Manisty, Resident at Basra, 1803–5.
24A. Correspondence of Mr. Lovett, Resident at Bushire, 1802–4.
25, 26. Letters from Sir Harford Jones, Envoy to Persia, to the President of the Board of Control, 1807-10.
27. Ditto to the Secret Committee, 1808–11, and miscellaneous papers, 1791–1809.

28, 29, 29A, 30, 30A.	Enclosures to Bengal Secret Letters, 1808–10.
31.	Miscellaneous, 1806–22, including reports on the missions of Jones and Malcolm, and letters from Sir Gore Ouseley to the Secret Committee, 1811–13.
32.	Despatches relative to the expedition to the Persian Gulf, 1815–21.
33–47.	Letters from Persia, Turkey, Egypt, &c., to the Secret Committee, 1817–32.
48.	Memoranda by Sir H. Willock, Sir Gore Ouseley, Mr. Ellis, &c., 1832–33.
49–52.	Letters from Persia, Turkey, Egypt, &c., to the Secret Committee, 1833–35.
53–113.	Ditto to the Secret Committee and the Foreign Office, 1836–58.
114–130.	Ditto to the India and Foreign Offices, 1859–74.

For the early history, the *Original Correspondence*, the *Letter Books*, and the *Surat* and *Miscellaneous* (vols. 1, 2, 4 and 5) sections of the *Factory Records* should be consulted. Vol. 89 of the *Marine Miscellaneous* series has some papers about trade in the Persian Gulf. The *Home Miscellaneous* includes (vols. 549, 550) some papers of General John Jacob about the war of 1856–57 and (vols. 733, 736, 737) some correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, &c. The Political Department has a number of volumes dating from 1793.

PORTUGAL.

The records at the India Office relating to the Portuguese connexion with India consist chiefly of transcripts obtained by Mr. Danvers in 1891–92 from the official archives at Lisbon, &c., and of translations of the same. They are classed under the titles of the series from which they were extracted, viz. :—

BOOKS OF THE MONSOONS (LIVROS DAS MONÇÕES).

Transcripts, 1616–51 (5 vols.).
Translations (21 vols.).

These volumes contain chiefly letters from the Viceroy at Goa and other officials in various parts of the Portuguese Indies to the King, and the latter's replies. The original series, which is also termed *Documentos Remettidos da India*, is in 62 volumes, and extends from 1600 to 1697. The earlier volumes have been printed in full at Lisbon.

CORPO CHRONOLOGICO.

Transcripts, 1500-1630 (2 vols.).
Translations (3 vols.).

Mostly letters from various officials to the King.

GAVETAS ANTIGAS.

Transcripts, 1514–1711 (1 vol.).
Translations (2 vols.).

A miscellaneous collection of correspondence, deeds, reports, &c.

EVORA; POMBAL; CARTAS.

Transcripts, 1517–1806 (1 vol.).
Translations (2 vols.).

These consist of extracts from (1) the records preserved in the Cathedral Library at Evora (1572–75, 1655, 1717–1756); (2) the Pombal Collection in the National Library at Lisbon (1630, 1672, 1696–98, 1722, 1800, 1806); (3) the Letters of the Viceroys (mostly sixteenth century), in the Torre do Tombo at Lisbon.

CONSELHO ULTRAMARINO.

Transcripts, 1614–1793 (3 vols.).
Translations (6 vols.).

Descriptive reports, correspondence, accounts of negotiations with the English, the Marathas, Hyder Ali, &c. The original series is in the National Library at Lisbon.

NOTICIAS DA INDIA.

Transcripts, 1475–1750 (2 vols.).
Translations (5 vols.).

Mainly descriptive accounts and historical narratives, from MSS. in the Public Library at Lisbon.

TREATIES.

1507–1615 (2 vols.).

These are translations from the printed *Collеção de Tratados* by J. F. J. Biker.

ALBUQUERQUE'S LETTERS.

1507–15 (4 vols.).

Translations of the *Cartas de Affonso de Albuquerque*, vol. i, printed at Lisbon in 1884.

A fuller list will be found at p. 85 of the *List of General Records*.

The reader will probably be aware that the British Museum possesses a large collection of official documents relating to the Portuguese possessions in the East, 1518–1754 (*Additional MSS.*, 20861–20913).

Reference should also be made to the *Home Miscellaneous* series at the India Office, particularl· vols. 60, 439, 688, 689.

SIAM.

The history of attempts to open up commercial relations with Siam is chiefly to be found in the *Original Correspondence*, the *Java*, *China*, and *Miscellaneous* (vol. 8) sections of the *Factory Records*, and the Madras records. In 1890 Dr. John Anderson published a work on *English Intercourse with Siam in the Seventeenth Century*, based on the India Office records; and since then the Siamese Government has obtained and printed a number of documents from the same source.

The only special volume of Siam records is one containing Diary and Letters, 1679–83; Letters sent, 1681–83; and Letters Received, 1678–79.

ST. HELENA.

This well-known island was first occupied by the East India Company in 1659, and it was held by them until it was handed over to the Crown on 31 March 1836, under the India Act of 1833.

1.	Laws and Ordinances, 1677–1714.
2–82.	Consultations, 1676; 1682–83; 1684–85; 1694–96; 1699–1817.
83–96.	Ditto (Public), 1817–36.
97.	Ditto (Law), 1791–93.
98.	Quarter Sessions (Proceedings), 1793–1801.
99.	Courts of Inquiry, 1798.
100–103.	Consultations (Judicial), 1804–35.
104.	Ditto (Land Revenue), 1824–25.
105–107.	Ditto (Military), 1824–35.
108–110.	Ditto (Commercial), 1824–36.
111–117.	Paymaster's Accounts, 1805–19.
118–138.	Original Letters, &c., from St. Helena to the Company, 1698–1812.
139–145.	Copies of similar correspondence, 1814–29.
146–149.	Original letters, &c., from St. Helena to the Company, 1828–36.
150–158.	Despatches to St. Helena, 1820–35.
159.	Committee Reports relative to the island, 1818–35.
160, 161.	Lists of packet, bills of exchange, &c., 1722–1812.
162.	Correspondence regarding Bonaparte's removal to St. Helena, 1815–17.
163.	Miscellaneous papers, 1777–1813.

Further details of the series will be found in the *List of Factory Records*, p. 51.

Early correspondence between the Company and St. Helena will be found in the *Original Correspondence*, the *Letter Books*, and *Factory Miscellaneous*, vol. 7A. The charter of 1673 is among the *Parchment Records* (No. 30).

For St. Helena Muster Rolls and Casualty Returns, 1789–1859, *see* p. 201 of the *List of General Records*.

The Public Record Office possesses a considerable number of St. Helena records (C.O. 247–252), commencing in 1805. There is also an extensive collection on the island itself, of which some particulars are given in *St. Helena*, by E. L. Jackson (London, 1903). Extracts from this collection were printed at St. Helena in 1885 by H. R. Janisch.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Under this title are grouped the records relating to Penang (Prince of Wales Island), Singapore and Malacca.

The island of Penang was acquired in 1786, and fourteen years later a tract of land (Province Wellesley) on the neighbouring coast was added to the colony. Malacca was taken from the Dutch in 1795, restored in 1818, and finally ceded by Holland to Great Britain in 1824 (*see* p. 104). A settlement was established at Singapore by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819. It was for some time subordinate to Bencoolen (Fort Marlborough) in Sumatra, but in 1823 it was placed under the Government of Bengal.

In 1805 Penang was constituted a separate Presidency, with a Governor and Council. Singapore and Malacca were added in 1826, the seat of government remaining at Penang until ten years later, when it was transferred to Singapore. The Straits Settlements were finally made over to the Colonial Office on 1 April 1867.

1.	Miscellaneous papers, 1769–95.
2–7.	Bengal Consultations relative to Prince of Wales Island, 1786–95.
8.	Establishment of a Court of Justice there, 1805–12.
9.	Miscellaneous documents, 1805–10.
10.	Letters, &c., 1808–23.
11–134.	Prince of Wales Island Consultations (Public), 1805–30.
135–145.	Ditto (Secret and Political), 1806–29 (with gaps).
146–150.	Ditto (Marine), 1806–9.
151, 152.	Ditto (Military), 1806–7.
153–162.	Singapore Diary, 1827–30.
163–171.	Singapore Consultations (Political and Secret), 1827–30.
172.	Malacca Consultations (Public), 1827.
173.	Ditto (Political), 1828.
174–178.	Malacca Journal and Ledger, 1826–30.
179–184.	Letters Received from Prince of Wales Island, 1805–30.
185.	Abstracts of ditto.

186–195. Despatches to Prince of Wales Island, 1805–30.
196. Abstracts of ditto.
197, 198. Correspondence of the Recorder there with the President of the India Board, 1807–15.

Fuller particulars are given at p. 59 of the *List of Factory Records*.

In 1830 the Presidency was dissolved, and a Chief Resident (a title afterwards changed to Governor) was appointed to act under the Government of Bengal. Information regarding the administration after that date must be sought in the records, first of the Bengal, and then of the Supreme Government.

SUMATRA.

Achin, Tiku, Jambi, and other ports were visited from time to time by the Company's vessels, and factories were maintained for varying periods at several of these points. The history of these relations is chiefly to be found in the *Original Correspondence*, and the *Surat* and other sections of the *Factory* series. Most of the extant records, however, relate to the English settlement at Bencoolen, established in 1684, under the name of York Fort. This was removed in 1714 to a more healthy site in the same neighbourhood, the name of Fort Marlborough being given to the new building. The agency there, which had previously been subordinate to Madras, was in February 1703 raised to the rank of a Presidency, under a Governor and Council. This arrangement lasted until 1785, when the settlement was reduced to a Residency, and placed under the Government of Bengal (*see* p. 47). In 1825 all the British possessions in Sumatra were made over to the Dutch in exchange for Malacca and the Dutch settlements in India, by virtue of a treaty concluded on 17 March 1824.

1. Early papers, 1615–16. Letters from York Fort, 1685–86.
2-4. Letters and Consultations, York Fort, &c., 1685–92; 1695–96; 1699–1703.
5. Letters from and to York Fort, 1701–3. Diary, 1703–4.
6. Letters and Consultations, York Fort, 1703-10.
7. Abstracts of Letters from Bencoolen, 1704–18.
8. Letters and Consultations, York Fort and Fort Marlborough, 1711–37.
9–14. Letters, &c. from Fort Marlborough, 1740–72.
15. Fort St. George Proceedings relative to a settlement at Achin, 1772–73.
16, 17. Letters, &c. from Fort Marlborough, 1773-81.
18–20. Fort Marlborough Committee's Proceedings and Letters, 1778–81.
21. Paragraphs, &c. for Fort Marlborough, 1765–1801.

22. Fort Marlborough Letters Received, 1783–91.
23, 24. Letters, &c. from Fort Marlborough, 1781–1808.
25. Fort Marlborough Letters Received, 1792–1804.
26. Abstracts of Letters to Fort Marlborough, 1790–1811.
27. Captain Canning's Mission to Achin, 1814.
28, 29. Fort Marlborough Letters and Consultations, 1809–25.
30. Miscellaneous, 1768–1821.
31–42. Draft Despatches to Fort Marlborough, 1754–1825. (For earlier despatches, *see* the *Letter Books*.)
43. Copies of ditto, 1784-1801.
43A. Draft paragraphs to Fort Marlborough, 1784–1801.
44. Abstracts of Letters received from Fort Marlborough, 1760–98.
45–49. Letters from Fort Marlborough, 1793–1825.
50, 51. Letters from Sir Stamford Raffles, 1819–24.
52. Abstracts of Bengal Correspondence regarding Fort Marlborough, 1785–1800.
53. Letters from Bengal to Fort Marlborough, 1792–98.
54. Letters from Fort Marlborough to Bengal, 1792–1800.
55. Letters to Fort Marlborough from various places, 1818–21.
56–149. Fort Marlborough Consultations (Public), 1705-56; 1758-60; 1762-1818.
150, 151. Ditto (Military), 1782-88; 1794-96.
152–155. Registers of wills, commissions, courts-martial, &c., 1766–1810.
156-162. Bengal Consultations relative to Fort Marlborough, 1786–1795.
For details, *see* p. 68 of the *List of Factory Records*.

Reference should also be made to the *Factory Miscellaneous* series, vols 7A and 8, *Home Miscellaneous*, vols. 96, 160, 177, 183, and *Java*, vol. 7.

TURKEY.

See under "Persia" and "Egypt."

UNITED STATES.

Papers relating to the trade of Americans with India will be found in vols. 124, 337, 439, 494, and 706 of the *Home Miscellaneous* series. For their competition in China, *see* that section of the *Factory* series.

SHIPPING.

In the early days the Company either bought or built the vessels required for its trade. In 1639, however, the experiment was made of hiring ships, and after the discontinuance of the Company's dockyard at Blackwall in 1652, freighting became the general practice, though in the early part of the nineteenth century several of the vessels employed are described as "Company's own ships." The officers were appointed by the Company, who also minutely controlled the pay of all ranks, the allowance of private trade, the sums chargeable for passage, &c. The employment of Indiamen ceased on the termination of the Company's operations on the passing of the Act of 1833.

In addition, the Company from an early date employed shipping of their own in Indian waters for purposes of defence, survey work, &c. On the western side of India, this service was known as the Bombay Marine down to 1830, when the title was changed to "Indian Navy" (abolished in 1863).

JOURNALS AND LOGS.

From the earliest days it was the rule that the commander and other principal officers should keep a full account of the voyage, to be handed in on return; and from about the beginning of the eighteenth century these were supplemented by an official log, to be kept in a special form book supplied by the Company.

In March 1818 the existence of a vast accumulation of such books was brought to the notice of the Court of Directors, and on the 18th of that month orders were given that in all cases where there existed the captain's journal and the Company's log book in good preservation, the chief and second mates' journals were to be destroyed, for all voyages previous to 1800. The boatswains' books and surveyors' books were to share the same fate; and for the future similar destructions were to be carried out at intervals of ten years, all such books being kept for a period of twenty years only. Finally, in 1860, there was a general destruction of journals, &c., other than the official logs.*

A complete account of the journals and logs now extant at the India Office is given in the *List of Marine Records* (1906). The former extend from 1605 to 1705, though with many gaps (particularly one between 1645 and 1660); the latter are fairly continuous from 1702 to 1833, after which the list contains only journals kept on board various vessels of the Indian Navy, 1836–56. The Department of MSS. at the British Museum has certain early logs of voyages to the East Indies, and a few

* *See* Sir Clements Markham's *Memoir on the Indian Surveys*, p. 3, where it is also stated that "all log books dating further back than 1855 have been burnt at Calcutta."

others will be found in the Rawlinson collection at the Bodleian Library. Extracts from those at the India Office were printed in 1877 by the Hakluyt Society in a volume edited by Sir Clements Markham, entitled *The Voyages of Sir James Lancaster, &c.*

In many cases the logs contain lists of the officers and crew, and of the passengers on board. They also record deaths occurring during the voyage.

Another source of information regarding the persons on board any particular ship is the entry on the *St. Helena Consultations* of the muster roll of every vessel calling there. This practice was ordered by the Company's letter of 4 Dec. 1741, and it appears to have been kept up until about the end of the year 1808.

For particulars of the trading vessels employed by the Company, reference should be made to *A Register of Ships employed in the Service of the Honourable the United East India Company*, 1707–60, by Charles Hardy (1800), and the supplementary volume by his son, Horatio C. Hardy (1811), carrying on the record from 1760 to 1810. A subsequent edition of the latter work, issued in 1813, brings the list down to the year 1812. These works contain full lists of officers, besides much other useful information about the Company's Marine Service. Lists of the annual fleets will be found in the *East India Register* from 1802 to 1834. *See also* p. 108, *infra*.

LEDGERS AND RECEIPT BOOKS.

These are the paymaster's records, kept on shore, and are therefore sometimes available when the log is missing, owing to the vessel having been lost. The ledgers shows all payments of wages, &c., and the receipt book contains the signature of each recipient. They are kept with the logs for the related voyages, and can be referred to by means of the *List of Marine Records*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This heading (forming Section III. of the *List of Marine Records*) covers about 900 volumes. Many of these contain correspondence, minutes of the Committee of Shipping, &c., and have been dealt with in a previous section. Of the rest, the following may be noted:—

1. Historical sketch of the Company's shipping concerns and other papers, 1600–1796.
2. Copies of letters from Sir Thomas Roe to Captain Pepwell, 1617; letter book of *Royal Exchange*, 1621; commission of Captain Weddell, 1620.
3. Abstracts of ships' journals, 1610–23.
4. Miscellaneous documents, 1606–1723.
5. Accounts kept in the Sixth Voyage, 1610-11.

6. Accounts of Richard Cocks in the Eighth Voyage, 1611–13.
7. Index to a missing list of sailors, 1626.
8. Stores issued aboard the *Discovery*, 1638–40.
9. Stores provided for the *Jonah*, 1639.
10. Wills, &c., of persons deceased in the *Reformation*, 1639.
11. Wills, &c., of persons deceased in the *Restoration*, 1660-61.
12. Wills, &c., of persons deceased in the *London* (and consultations held), 1664–65.
13. Lists of sailors, &c., engaged, 1665–68.
14. Payments to sailors and soldiers, 1669–74.
15. Letterbook of Captain William Bass of the *London*, 1672–74.
16. Purser's accounts for the *London*, 1675–76.
17. Letters and consultations in the voyage of the *Loyal Adventure* to the Philippines and China, 1684–86.
18. Letterbook of Captain Finch Reddall of the *Samuel and Anna*, 1702–5.
19. Letterbook of Captain William Lambert of the *Edward and Dudley*, 1703–4.
20. Accounts of the *Loyal Cook*, 1708.
504A. Lists of ships sent out each season, 1673-1711; 1791–1827.
505. Lists of Company's own ships sent out, 1772–1810.
506–8. Lists of ships in the service, &c., 1773–1832.
509. Lists of ships abroad, 1807–32.
510. Hardy's lists of ships sailing to foreign ports, 1838–47.
530-539. Freighting and hiring of ships, 1780-1830.
541–4. Licences for ships to trade to India, 1814–23.
545, 546. Arrivals and departures of ships at Bombay, 1816–58.
547, 548. Returns of foreign ships entering Indian ports, 1795–1800; 1816–56.
549. Merchant vessels, &c.: Bombay returns, 1816–26.
550–555. East India Docks: ships unloading, 1825–33.
557–603. Volumes relating to steam navigation, 1810–59.
605–29. Bombay Naval Establishments: financial statements, 1835–59.
641–3. Estimates of marine expenditure, 1838–67.
644–8. Company's own ships: regulations, list of officers, &c., 1736–1833.
649. List of officers in the Company's service, 1796–1828.
650. Officers of the Company's own ships, 1815–32.
651. Register of commanders, 1737–1832.

652–66. Commanders and mates: descriptions, &c., 1771–1833.
667. List of officers and petty officers, 1828–34.
668. Masters and mates of extra ships, 1796–1825.
669–71. Baptismal, &c. certificates of various officers, 1780–1830.
672, 673. Lists of surgeons and surgeons' mates, 1801–33.
674. Seafaring Europeans in vessels reaching Madras, 1830.
675. European seamen in Bombay merchant service, 1795–1820.
676–8. Free mariners, 1791–1832.
679. Abstracts of Reports on Bombay Marine, 1798–1811.
680–690. Bombay Marine and Indian Navy establishment, 1737–1837.
695. Bombay Marine officers furlough ledger, 1798–1815.
698–700. Bombay Marine casualties, 1777–1834.
701, 702. Indian Navy vessels, 1854–59.
705–8. Indian Navy, lists of officers, 1834–61.
710–7. Ditto volunteers, 1838–58.
718. Ditto captains' clerks, 1848–60.
719–29. Ditto seamen, 1840–64.
730, 731. Ditto marine boys, 1842–64.
732–43. Ditto engineers, &c., 1837–60.
745–51. Ditto casualties and deserters, 1835–63.
752. Ditto pay and audit code, 1853.
754–8. Bengal Marine establishments, 1831–57.
760, 761. Bengal civil and marine casualties, 1824–43; 1857–64.
762. Bengal Naval Brigade, 1858–59.
764–772. Bengal Pilot Service establishments, 1796–1862.
774–7. Masters and mates of extra ships, 1796–33.
778 Service list of Indian Navy, from 1838.
779–854. Poplar Fund and maritime pensions, 1788–1858.
855–863. Estates of deceased seamen, &c., 1784–1865.
865, 866. Embarkation of troops: reports, 1857–58.
873, 874. Surgeons' bills for troopships, 1843–58.
878. Naval medal lists, 1843–47.
879. Naval prize money, 1828–29.
885, 886. Diary and letterbook of C. W. Warden, Master Pilot, Bengal, 1837–74.
887. Passenger lists, 1838–45.
892. Correspondence with Bengal regarding lighthouses, 1807–13.
893. Plan for the naval defence of India, 1796.
901. Miscellaneous papers, 1683–1813.
902. Care of lascars, 1795–1818.

PERSONAL.

GENERAL.

From the latter part of the eighteenth century onwards there are printed lists of the Company's servants and other residents in India. The earliest series of these, extending (with gaps) from 1768 to 1799, consists of annual lists, apparently printed for office use only, of the Company's civil servants abroad. In 1792 was published an *East India Kalendar*, containing the names of the Company's civil, military, and marine servants, at home and abroad, as well as of Europeans in India not employed by the Company. A new edition of this appeared in 1795. Five years later a similar publication was issued under the title of *The Oriental Register and East India Directory;* another, termed *The New East India Kalendar*, appeared in 1801; and yet another, *The New Oriental Register and East India Directory*, in 1802. From 1803 the *East India Register and Directory* was issued regularly twice a year. Its title was changed in 1845 to *The East India Register and Army List*, in 1861 to *The Indian Army and Civil Service List*, and in 1877 to *The India List*. Casualties are given from 1803, births, deaths, and marriages from 1808 to 1844, and shareholders from 1822 to 1858. The list of Europeans not in the Company's service disappears after 1837. Much other information is to be found in the series, such as regulations, lists of ships, &c.

BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS OF EUROPEANS IN THE INDIES.

The Accountant-General has returns of these as follows :—

Bengal, from 1713.
Madras, from 1698.
Bombay, from 1709.
Fort Marlborough, 1760-1825.
St. Helena, 1767–1835.
Prince of Wales Island, 1799–1869.
Macao and Whampoa, 1820-33.

The returns of burials at Madras, 1680–1746 and 1749–1900, were printed at Madras in four volumes in 1903–05, while in 1916 a list of the marriages in the same Presidency, 1680-1800, was published. Most of the provincial administrations have issued lists of European monuments still to be found within their respective jurisdictions. For earlier inscriptions in Bengal, &c., see *The Bengal Obituary*, published at Calcutta in 1848.

Lists of births, marriages, and deaths are given in the Anglo-Indian newspapers of the time, also (from 1808 to 1844) in the *East India Register*.

WILLS, &c., OF PERSONS DYING IN THE INDIES.

The wills and inventories of the estates of early servants of the Company are often recorded in the Consultations of the place where the death occurred. There is also, in the *Factory Miscellaneous* series, a volume (No. 23) containing such documents for the years 1618–20 and 1657–1725. Wills proved in the Mayor's Courts and the Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay down to about 1780 are included above under the respective Presidencies. They are continued in the following series, preserved in the Accountant-General's department :—

Records of Grants of Probate and Letters of Administration, including Copies of Wills.

Bengal : Wills, from 1780; administrations, from 1777; inventories and accounts, from 1780.

Madras : Wills and administrations, from 1780; inventories and accounts, from 1780.

Bombay : Wills and administrations, from 1783; inventories and accounts, from 1798.

Miscellaneous Records of Estates.

Straits Settlements, 1806–53.
Fort Marlborough, 1728–1820.

Original Wills (Unproved).

Military officers (all Presidencies), 1832–62.

Soldiers: Bengal, 1837–67; Madras, 1839–76; Bombay, 1825–65.

Estates of Officers and Soldiers dealt with by Committees of Adjustment.

Bengal, from 1850.
Madras, from 1851.
Bombay, from 1852.

Schedules of Intestates' Estates.

Bengal, from 1815.
Madras, from 1801.
Bombay, from 1817.

In addition to the above, the Accountant-General has a quantity of home correspondence and of correspondence with the Administrators-General in India on the subject of estates.

BONDS AND SECURITIES.

The Company's civil servants going to India, and also those in certain departments of the home establishment, were required to give bonds and find securities for the faithful performance of their duties. The India Office has still a large number of these bonds, arranged in three classes:—I. Officers of the Home Establishment, 1788–1860; II. Servants abroad, 1741–1878; III. Miscellaneous, 1800–65. There are registers and indexes for each class, except a portion (1800–14) of the last.

Earlier bonds, &c., dating from 1657, were destroyed in 1860.

PASSENGERS.

Lists of passengers may often be found in the *Marine Logs.* In the case of those bound for England an additional source of information is the muster roll recorded on the St. Helena Proceedings, as noted on p. 107. See also *Marine Miscellaneous*, vols. 887, 888.

"PERSONAL RECORDS."

The series thus termed consists of twenty volumes, ranging from about 1794 to 1841, and containing, amongst much information of a miscellaneous character, many reports on individuals. There is a general index.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Governors, Deputy Governors, and "Committees."—These may be traced in the early *Court Minutes.* Lists, compiled from that source, are included in *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. 764.

Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen, and Directors.—The same remarks apply. The election of a Director may be traced in the *General Court Minutes* (*see* p. 4). The names of the Chairmen and Deputies from 1714 to 1858 are given in C. C. Prinsep's *Record of Services of Madras Civilians* (published 1885); also an alphabetical list of Directors from 1708, with their respective dates. Yearly lists will be found in the *East India Register.*

Another list of the Chairmen and Deputies (from 1773) is contained in Haydn's *Book of Dignities*, and a third in the *India Office List.*

The India Office has no information about the previous career of a Director unless he had been a servant of the Company, in which case he may be traced in the usual manner.

Home Establishment.—The readiest means of reference is the *East India Register*, but the Accountant-General's Department can often give additional information from books in its possession. The *Bond Books* (*see supra*) and *Court Minutes* are also useful in this connexion. For family history reference should be made to the records of the two Home Establishment Funds, viz., the *Regular Widows' Fund* and the *Extra Widows' Fund*, ranging from 1817 to 1870. Particulars of these are given on p. 91 of the *List of General Records.*

Shareholders.—Some early lists are contained in *Home Miscellaneous*, vols. 1–3. Other names may be traced through the *Court Minutes*, in which all transfers of shares were registered down to 1694. They were then entered in separate books, which are not now at the India Office. The Bank of England has registers of transfers from the early part of the eighteenth century. As already stated, the *East India Register* gives the names of shareholders from 1822.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

Presidents, Commissioners, and Secretaries.—Lists of these will be found in Haydn's *Book of Dignities.* A full list of the Commissioners is given at p. 367 of the *Thirty-first Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records* (1870). The Presidents are noted in the *India Office List.*

Establishment.—See the *East India Register.* The Board's Minutes give further information.

INDIAN CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

For the servants of the Company in its early period, recourse must be had to the *Court Minutes, Original Correspondence, Factory Records, Consultations*, &c. As regards the second half of the eighteenth century, information about the parentage, date of birth, &c. of candidates for the Civil Service will be found in the *Writers' Petitions.* These commence in 1749 (though they are scanty for several years) and extend to 1805: after that date reference should be made to the *Committee of College References* (*see* p. 8).

The career of a civilian while at Haileybury College may be traced in the *Register of Students' Admissions* (1812–56), the *Students' Examinations* (6 vols., 1806–57), and *Students' Certificates* (6 vols., 1815–57). A work entitled *Memorials of Old Haileybury College*, published in 1894, gives a list of all the students, with notes on their subsequent history.

The careers in India of the Company's Civil Servants may be followed from year to year in the *East India Register.* Summaries are given in the following published works:—

Bengal Civil Servants, 1780–1838, by Edward Dodwell and J. S. Miles.

Madras Civil Servants, 1780–1839, by the same.

Bombay Civil Servants, 1780–1839, by the same.

Register of Bengal Civil Servants, 1790–1842, by H. T. Prinsep and Ramchunder Doss (Calcutta, 1844).

Record of Services of Madras Civilians, 1741–1858, by C. C. Prinsep.

The last-named work was based on compilations made in the India Office (from the *East India Register*) for all three Presidencies. The sections for Bengal and Bombay are available in manuscript.

In addition, the Record Department has the following series of returns :—

BENGAL CIVIL SERVANTS.

1706–1860 (41 vols.).

These give the post held, pay and allowances drawn, and other particulars. In the earlier volumes only covenanted civilians are included ; but from 1826 military officers employed on civil duties and uncovenanted men are given, while the marine and ecclesiastical branches are included from 1829, and judges from 1830. All parts of the Bengal Presidency are dealt with down to 1835 ; after that date for those employed in the upper provinces reference is made to the separate lists for Agra and the N.W. Provinces. Casualties are included in many of the volumes.

BENGAL UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

1849–60 (7 vols.).

For earlier lists, *see* the preceding entry.

INDIA UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

1856–59 (1 vol.).

MADRAS CIVIL SERVANTS.

1702–1801 (2 vols.).

Yearly lists of covenanted civilians, with civil surgeons and chaplains. Casualties are noted.

1821–62 (36 vols.).

Returns of covenanted civilians only to 1841. From 1842 a separate list is given of military and medical officers in civil employ, marine officials, chaplains, and others.

MADRAS UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

1818–59 (6 vols.).

BOMBAY CIVIL SERVANTS.

Covenanted, 1786 ; 1797–1835 ; 1842–44 (2 vols.). Covenanted and Uncovenanted, 1846–48 ; 1850 ; 1852 ; 1854 ; 1856 ; 1858 (12 vols.).

Half-yearly lists of establishments will be found in the Bombay Public Proceedings from 1712 to 1793. There are printed lists for 1840–45, and from 1850.

AGRA AND N.W. PROVINCES CIVIL SERVANTS.

1836-48 (13 vols.).

See also under Bengal.

Printed lists exist for 1856–57.

N.W. PROVINCES UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

1846–60 (6 vols.).

PUNJAB UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

1857–59 (1 vol.).

The lists for 1850–52 and 1854–57 are included in the volumes for the N.W. Provinces.

Details of the civil establishments of Bengal for 1785, 1787, 1789, 1792 and 1793, of Madras for 1792–95, 1798–99 and 1801, and of Bombay for 1792-98, will be found in some of the volumes of "Military Statements" (*see* p. 118), and in the *Home Miscellaneous* series, vols. 348–360. Information of earlier date is given in vols. 78 and 79 of the same series.

Reference may also be made to a *List of Bengal, Madras and Bombay Civilians*, 1840–71, showing length of service, date of retirement or death, &c. This was prepared in the Financial Department in 1897.

Family information is often obtainable from the books of the various Indian Family Pension Funds, which are in the custody of the Accountant-General. These date from 1788.

INDIAN MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

The appointment of military officers in the early days can only be traced in the *Court Minutes*, *Despatches*, or *Proceedings*. The earliest applications for cadetships now extant date from about 1793, and for posts as assistant surgeon from 1804. Both these series contain certificates of birth or baptism, but they are scanty for the earlier years.

The following relate to these and similar appointments (*see also* "Military Seminary Committee" on p. 8) :—

CADET PAPERS.

About 1793–1860 (147 vols.).

CADET REGISTERS.

1775–1860 (17 vols.).

A volume relating to Assistant Surgeons (1787–92) is included.

SEMINARY CADETS.

1819-60 (3 vols., indexed).

DIRECT CADETS : EXAMINATION REPORTS.

1851-61 (5 vols., with register and index).

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

1804-54 (39 bundles).
1855-61 (2 vols.).

CADETS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS : LISTS OF RANK.

Bengal, 1794-1862 (5 vols.).
Madras, 1794-1862 (4 vols.).
Bombay, 1794-1862 (4 vols.).

DITTO : ORDERS OF COURT.

1802-61 (4 vols.).

MISCELLANEOUS CADET BOOKS, &c.

1. Lists of Assistant Surgeons, 1791-1814.
2. East India Cadets at Woolwich Academy, 1796-1809.
3. MS. History of Addiscombe Seminary, 1809-60.*
4. Cadets passed before the Court, 1810-19.
5. List of Cadets at the Seminary, 1809-21.
6. List of Cadets to be brought forward for examination, 1823-60.
7. List of Cadets passed by Political and Military Committee, 1839-47.
8-12. Education of Engineer Cadets at Chatham, 1815-62.
13. Cadets and Assistant Surgeons : Cancelled appointments, 1833-58.
14. Ditto : rough lists, 1839-59.
15. Cadets' service at Addiscombe counting as service in India, 1848-61.
16. Cadets and Assistant Surgeons : register of certificates of appointment, 1854-62.
17. Cadets and Assistant Surgeons sworn, 1858.
28, 29. Appointment of Veterinary Surgeons, 1826-59.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Reports of Committee for passing Military Appointments, 1811-27 (5 vols.).

* In 1894 Col. H. M. Vibart published a work on *Addiscombe: Its Heroes and Men of Note*, giving a full history of the Seminary, with a list of the cadets from 1809 to 1861, when the institution was closed.

As regards service in India, the sources of information are numerous. In addition to the MS. returns detailed below, there are printed Army Lists for Bengal from 1819, for Madras from 1810,* and for Bombay from 1823, but all three series are incomplete, especially in the earlier years. The *East-India Register* also gives particulars of regiments and their officers year by year. Of special works on the subject the following may be mentioned :—

Alphabetical List of the Officers of the Indian Army, with the dates of their respective promotion, resignation, or death, 1760-1834, with corrections to 1837. By Edward Dodwell and J. S. Miles (1838).

A similar List of Indian Medical Officers, 1764-1838. By the same authors (1839).

List of Officers who have served in the Bengal Artillery. By Major-Gen. F. W. Stubbs (1892).

List of Officers who have served in the Bombay Artillery from 1749. By Col. F. W. M. Spring (1902).

The East India Military Calendar. By Sir J. Phillipart. 3 vols. (1823-26).

History of the Indian Medical Service. By Col. D. G. Crawford. 2 vols. (1914).

Three Years' Gleanings (a brief history of the Bombay Army). *East India United Service Journal*, 1838 (Nos. 49-51).

Of the following three series detailed lists will be found in the *List of General Records* :—

MANUSCRIPT ARMY LISTS.

(1) Bengal, 1781-1849 (19 vols.).

Also a volume for 1759-1834 (A-K only), which is virtually the material used in Dodwell and Miles's Army List already mentioned.

Among the *Orme MSS.* in the I.O. Library (*India*, vol. xiii, p. 3639) is a list of the officers of the Bengal Army on 26 June 1758; and the British Museum has another for 1767 (*Addl. MSS.*, No. 6050), of which copies are available at the India Office.

(2) Madras, 1759-1860 (52 vols.).

Also two volumes for 1760-1834, likewise utilised by Dodwell and Miles.

Lists of Madras officers for each of the years 1765-77 will be found in the Madras Military Consultations, and for 1778 and 1780 in the Madras Select Committee Consultations for those years. For Madras Engineers, 1770-94, see *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. 91.

* The Record Department has a printed list of officers serving on the Coromandel Coast in 1788, while the Library possesses a similar publication for 1804.

(3) Bombay, 1753–1856 (65 vols.).

Lists of Surgeons in India, 1749, 1754, and 1770, are contained in *Home Miscellaneous*, vol. 78 ; while a list of those on the Bengal establishment in 1789 is given in vol. 90 of the same series.

SERVICE ARMY LISTS.

These series, compiled apparently about 1839, and then continued to 1859, contain detailed information about the services of officers. There is an index in three vols., one for each presidency.

Bengal (48 vols.).
Madras (29 vols.).
Bombay (16 vols.).
Bengal Medical (5 vols.).
Madras Medical (3 vols.).
Bombay Medical (3 vols.).

LISTS OF OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

1821-60 (8 vols., mostly indexed).

MILITARY STATEMENTS.

The volumes classified under this heading (see *List of General Records*, pp. 190-3) contain yearly statements in detail of the Company's military establishments for each presidency, with the names and pay of the officers, &c. ; also (except in the case of Bengal down to 1794) particulars of the royal troops employed. For some of the early years similar particulars are given of the civil establishments, both covenanted and uncovenanted.

BENGAL.

1. 1785 (Civil and Military).
2. 1787 (Ditto).
3. 1789 (Civil only).
3A. 1790 (Military only).
4. 1791 (Ditto).
5. 1792 (Civil and Military for all three Presidencies).
6. 1793 (Ditto).
7. 1794 (Military only).
8–64. 1799–58 (Ditto).

[The statements for 1808, 1822, and 1844 are missing.]

MADRAS.

For 1792 and 1793, *see* under "Bengal."

1. 1794 (Civil and Military).
2. 1795 (Ditto).

3. 1796 (Military only).
4. 1798 (Civil and Military).
5. 1799 (Ditto),
6. 1800 (Military only).
7. 1801 (Civil).
8. 1801 (Military).
9–65. 1802–58 (Ditto).

There are also twenty volumes of Analyses of Madras Military Statements, 1823–38 and 1854–58.

BOMBAY.

For 1792 and 1793, *see under* "Bengal."

1. 1791 (Military only).
2–6. 1794–98 (Civil, Military, and Marine).
7–61. 1799–1859 (Military only).

[The statements for 1805, 1810, and 1825 are missing.]

CASUALTY RETURNS.

Bengal, 1786–1859 (7 vols., with index for 1800–26).
Madras, 1800–63 (3 vols.).
Bombay, 1842–65 (2 vols.).

MUSTER ROLLS AND CASUALTY RETURNS.

Bengal, 1718–1858 (50 vols.).
Bengal Artillery, 1857–59 (2 vols.).
Madras, 1762–1858 (56 vols.).
Bombay, 1709–1858 (73 vols.).
St. Helena, 1789–1859 (14 vols.).

REGISTERS OF RECRUITS.

Artillery, 1811–60 (6 vols.).
Cavalry, 1857–60 (2 vols.).
Infantry, 1810–60 (6 vols.).
London, 1819–60 (7 vols.).
Liverpool, 1827–59 (3 vols.).
Bristol, 1846–59 (3 vols.).
Scotland, 1819–60 (5 vols.).
Ireland, 1843–60 (7 vols.).
Miscellaneous, 1817–26 (1 vol.).

REGISTERS OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS IN THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

Bengal, 1831–60 (8 vols.).
Madras, 1831–60 (8 vols.).
Bombay, 1831–60 (8 vols.).

EMBARKATION LISTS.

These are lists of officers and soldiers embarking for India, St. Helena, &c.

1753–1858 (26 vols.).

RETURNS OF TROOPS (WITH CASUALTIES).

Bengal, 1855–58 (5 vols.).
Madras, 1856–58 (9 vols.).
Bombay, 1801–20, 1855–58 (12 vols.).

MEDAL ROLLS.

1803–60.

PRIZE AND BATTA ROLLS.

1793–1859, with a general list.

COURT-MARTIAL PAPERS.

Bengal, 1808–62 (61 bundles).
Madras, 1810–64 (48 bundles).
Bombay, 1815–62 (18 bundles).
There is an index for each presidency.

DEPÔT COURT-MARTIAL BOOKS.

A record of courts-martial held at Warley Depôt and Chatham Barracks.

1848–61 (5 vols., indexed).
1857–62 (Deserters) (1 vol.).

DEPÔT LETTER BOOKS.

Copies of letters written at the Depôts at Warley and Chatham and in the Isle of Wight.

1804–58 (12 vols., all indexed but the first).

DEPÔT DISCHARGES.

Copies of discharge certificates.

1851–60 (3 vols.).

WARLEY DEPÔT ORDERS.

1843–61 (5 vols., indexed).

PEMBROKE HOUSE AND EALING LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Registers, certificates, case books, accounts, &c.

1846–58 (22 vols., mostly indexed).

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Papers of Committee of Management, accounts, lists of pensioners, &c. A large number of volumes (some indexed) and bundles.

1770–1862.

MISCELLANEOUS MEMORANDA.

Compiled in the Military Department. There is a genera' index.

1819–74 (10 vols.).

MISCELLANEOUS MILITARY RECORDS.

Prize money, deaths of pensioners, enquiries for soldiers, register of deserters, recruits, horse-breeding, medals, discharge papers, &c., &c. A large collection of volumes and bundles, of which a detailed list is given at p. 216 of the *List of General Records.*

MARINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

For these, *see under* "Shipping" (p. 106). The *East India Register* and the Bombay Military Statements described on p. 119 may also be consulted.

EUROPEANS NOT IN THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

Down to the year 1834, by the provisions, first of the Company's charters and then of the various India Acts of Parliament, no British subject could proceed to India without the Company's permission, or reside there without a licence. The Act of 1833 abolished this restriction, except as regards certain districts in the interior.

Applications to proceed to India are recorded in the *Court Minutes*, and, in cases where permission was granted, an announcement was made in the *Despatches*. Lists made in India of Europeans (other than servants of the Company) residing in the various districts are found in the *Consultations* from an early date, and there are also the following special series :—

Bengal, 1794–1812, 1816–29 (3 vols.).
Madras, 1702–80, 1786–1828 (2 vols.).
Bombay, 1719–87 (2 vols.).

The *East India Register* contains similar lists down to the year 1837. Two Parliamentary Returns (Nos. 150, 151 of Session 1812–13) contain the names of all persons licensed to proceed to India, 1793–1812, as "Free Merchants" or "Free Mariners" respectively.

Under this heading may be also mentioned a series entitled *Europeans in India*, containing papers received from India relating to various Europeans (other than Company's servants) accused of misconduct. These are in 22 vols., and cover the period 1766–1824, except the years 1777–86 and 1814. There are also two supplementary volumes, prepared in the East India House, one containing a general summary and the other rough notes for the years 1766–1829.

INDEX.

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